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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,487.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
15th Aug	PERSIA	7951	....	....
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509	....	....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	....	......
13th „	EGYPT	7912	....	......
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903	....	......
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
10th „	PERSIA	7951	....	......
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MANTUA	11000	....	......
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. 1908
UMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
YDNEY	4,118	X	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
ERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
YDNEY	4,118	X	14th Aug. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept. „
ERA	5536	Schmitz	9th Oct. „

For further Particulars apply to—

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UBATINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug 1908.
ALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
RUBATINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
tickets available years	„ 900	„ 575	

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BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
	5,000	G. Belsito	th Sept 1908.
RI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. ... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG ...

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and ... Ports issued.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 13th Aug.	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 14th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY 17th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 15th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay,

11th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October	1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7583	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

For further Particular regarding passage apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 58, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	230	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Paris	..	July 13	Aug. 15	....
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS .... „ 15,050,000

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Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

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RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta.
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Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
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Kobe.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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WHY?

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

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As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

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119 daily non-stop runs were made on
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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the sure cure of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible], Medical Publisher, 14 Sand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ex s. s. "GUTENFELS," lying at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that consignments which required sorting, are now ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or after THURSDAY, 20th August, 1908, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 (Rupees Thirty-five only) per Share (of Rs. 500 paid up), will be paid to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 5th August, 1908.

Divided Warrants will be given on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Company, Ld.
BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FINAL ISSUE OF 14 LAKHS
OF THE
4 o/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF
Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite Tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 14 LAKHS only, being the final issue of a Loan of 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance on allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 4th September, 1908, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

J. SLADEN,
Chairman,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

I...hereby Tender for Rupees......................of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs..........annas...... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose....................for Rupees.................. and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in...... ....Debentures of Rupees............................each.

..............................Signature.
.................Address.

Dated,............................

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 251 of 1900.

(1) RAGHOWJI VIJPAL, Administrator of the Estate of SANGJIBHAI RAISI and Moonim of the firm of RAISI AMERCHAND and (2) CULLIANJI SHUNJIBHAI, the sole proprietor of the said firm and property of Raisi Amerchand.........Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARRONDAS PURMANAND..............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1907, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of September, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in and fronting the East side of the Borah Bazar Street formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and now in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and 6/9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 78, and at present under No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the House No. 78 of Burjorji Rustomji Battliwala, and on or towards the South by the house No. 80 of Muncherji Dinshawji Coachman which premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeewaji Bhimji Cooper and others, the tenants of Rajishewari Gopalrao Myral and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai the second plaintiff and his tenants and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Fort, formerly in Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and at present in the Registration District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 6/9 square yards be the same, little, more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 569, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 43, and now under No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the house No. 49, formerly the property of the late Purshottumdas Pranjiwandas and now of Sha Lakhmidas Wallji, and on or towards the South by the house No. 51, formerly the property of Byramji and now of Doctor Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Javerchand Atmaram and other tenants of Gangadhar Yeshwantrao and are now in the occupation of the said Cullianji Sangjibhai, the second Plaintiff and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

One pair of Gold Sanklas "Taratapkivals," weighing 8 tolas and 9¼ wals.

Lot No. 3.

One pair of Gold Sanklas "Patli Googrivali," weighing 8½ tolas and 7¾ wals.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SLINGSBY'S
TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.

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Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen, Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists, Oilmanstores, Wine Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

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LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

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CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS.
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, August 24th.	"THE GIRLS of GOTHANBERG." From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, August 25th.	THE STIRRING and AMUSING MUSICAL COMEDY. "A. Greek Slave."
WEDNESDAY, August 26th.	The Great Prince of Wales' Theatre London Success. "MISS HOOK of HOLLAND." Which ran for over 350 nights.
THURSDAY, August 27th.	The Great Daly's Theatre London Success. "LES MERVEILLENSES." or "The Lady Dandies."
FRIDAY, August 28th.	The Rage of London. "THE MERRY WIDOW." (Die Sustige Witwe).
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POPULAR PRICES.—Stalls and Dress Circles (Reserved) Rs. 5. Circle Back Rows (Unreserved) Rs. 3. Pit Stalls (Unreserved) Rs. 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Boxes Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Single Seats in Boxes, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL..........................£ 6,000,000
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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Writing and Reading Rooms. Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Setrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land at Deolali on the Nasik Road, suitable for building purposes.

Under instructions from Mr. Maneckji Mancherji Kalapesi and Bai Soonabai, his wife, administrator and administatrix respectively, of the property and credits of Doctor Rustomji Maneckji Kalapesi, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, 1908, at 5½p. m. (S.T.) in the afternoon.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Mirasi land situate, lying and being at the village of Belvatgathan in Pottukde, Nasik, in the District of Nasik and in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik, forming a portion of land bearing Survey No. 25, admeasuring acres 4 and gunthas 2 or thereabouts, yearly ground rent payable in respect thereof being Rs. 8 and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by property bearing Survey Nos. 23 and 24, on or towards the South by the boundary of the village of Sausari, and on or towards the West and North by the remaining portion of the aforesaid Survey No. 25 and which said land was formerly in the possession of Dr. Rustomji Maneckji Kalapesi, deceased, and are now in the possession of the said vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Vendors' Solicitors, at their Office No. 14 K, Hummum St., within the Fort or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the French Bank building (top Floor) Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, cushioned sofas, easy chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes press, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano by Rose & Co., grapophone with 24 records, set of Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, Brussels carpet, handsome pictures, wind-proof lamps, glassware and crockeryware, platedware, etc., the property of N. Catchpole, Esq. proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Chowpati.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August 1908, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, the undermentioned immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the message and buildings erected thereon situate at Chowpaty in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,962 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by Chowpaty Road, on the South by Babulnath Cross Road and beyond it vacant land belonging to the Government, on the East by the property of the late Meherbai, widow of Nawroji Ardeshir Davar, and on the West by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Tulsidas Kissandas and which piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as quit and ground rent property under Old Nos. 85,85-A and New Nos. 11311 and 11313, Old Survey No. 3 C and D and New Survey No. 7301 and which premises are registered in the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 2575 and Street Nos. 76-78.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the said Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their Office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 13th instant at, 3-30 P.M., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed Badshah Abdool Vaheb, the following parcels of pearls returned from London—

Parcel No. 322—1 bundle 870 slight colour button pearls, about 121 chows.

Parcel No. 323—1 bundle 769 slight colour button pearls, about 86¼ chows.

Parcel No. 325—1 bundle 381 slight colour button, pearls, about 77 chows.

Parcel No. 326—1 bundle 485 undrilled round pearls, about 242½ chows.

Parcel No. 328—1 bundle 148 Asmani button pearls, about 59 chows.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

SALE ON SATURDAY, the 15th August.

On SATURDAY, the 15th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, No. 125, Rajapur Street, near Mama Building and opposite Messrs. Boyce and Co.'s Office, the very valuable and made to order household furniture, by Breslauer and others, rich glass and crockery-ware, one nearly new ebonised cottage piano, in excellent order, marble top table and teapoys, fancy cabinets drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk Genco tapestry, chiffoniers, teapoys, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, real fire-proof Chubb's safe on stand with Chubb's lock and key, Edison's Home Phonograph, rich platedware, new C. spring baba perambulator, carpets, teak-wood bed-stand, iron baba cot, chest-of-drawers, one sweet-toned cabinet organ, by S. Rose and Co., reclining sofas and chairs, folding cots, writing tables, fancy vases and ornaments, rich engraved silver plate, large salvers, glass door book-cases, filter, wearing apparels, one lot books, bicycles, copper cooking pots, &c., &c., the property of D. Stevens, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Jehangir B. Patel & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Dayabhoy Bogalchand—

J. B.	2265—1 bale 300lbs. bleached Yarn No. 2-40			
278	2171-75—5	Do.	do.	do.
P. & Co.	2181-85—5	Do.	do.	do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE AND NAVAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 17th instant and following days, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the Sale.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within eight days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of State.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Matunga, the whole of the house hold furniture of the bungalow consisting of glass-ware, crockery-ware, large drawing-room sofas and chairs, dinning table, cup-boards, 4, 6 and 8 light glass chandelliers, pier glasses with pier tables, wall candelebias, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers could do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE Immoveable properties opposite Chamar Baug and opposite Convent School, near Tram Terminus, Parel.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao..........................Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

LOT No. 14.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of two pieces, the first of the Pension and Tax and the second of the Government Toka tenure, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Supari Bag Road, Parel, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax piece containing by admeasurement 29,613 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 148, Collector's New No. 3742, Old Survey No. 3743 and 4087 and New Survey No. 1-2589; the Government Toka piece containing by admeasurement 3,687 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. , Collector's New Nos. 16826 and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/ 2589 and which said pieces are together assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F Ward under Wards Nos. 583, 585, 587, 588, 158 and Street Nos. 149 2, 4, 153, 154 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhaskerji and others, partly by the road leading from the Government House to the Elphinstone Road and partly by the property of Purshotum Murarji Khimji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Crushnanath Narayenji and partly by the property of Raghunath Balaji Gunpatrao Pandurang and partly by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Dummunwalla and others, administrators of the estate of Maneckji Cowasji Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Supari Bag Road.

LOT NO. 15.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4. p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of 8 plots, three of Pension and Tax tenure, four of Foras tenure and one free of rent tenure, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Supari Bag Road, Parel, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax plot together containing by admeasurement 17,551 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355-361, 500, 586; Collector's New Nos. 3742, 3743, 4081, 12510, 12601, 12603; Old Survey No. none and New Survey Nos. 1-2,2b,2c,3/2600, the Foras pieces together containing by admeasurement 9,180 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 240, 500586 and 73; Collector's New Nos. 17601-12603-12610, New Survey Nos. 2a, 3, 3a, and 3b/2,600 the free of rent piece containing by admeasurement 820 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 590, Collector's New Nos. ,Old Survey and New Survey Nos. 28/2600 which said 8 plots are together assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its W Ward under Ward Nos. 190, 192 to 199, 586, 186, 187, 188, 189 and Street Nos. 3, 158, 160, 2 to 8, 162, 164, 166/188 1, 1 and all the said plots together are bounded on or towards the West partly by the property of Khursetji Nowroji Wadia, partly by the property of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, partly by the property of Ladkoji Chang Mhatra and partly by another property of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, on or towards the South by the property of Asidabai, widow of Oosman Mahomed Bakhai, and Abdulla Haji Mahomed, Trustees for Ismail Abdulla and Ebrahim Abdulla, minors; on or towards the East by the said Supari Bag Road, and on towards the North by the premises of the said temple known as Withoba Mankoji's Shri Mankeshwar's temple, owned now by the parties to the above suit, and beyond is partly the property of Bai Keshbai, wife of Rajabally Jooma; and partly by the property of Memon Haj Abdul Karim Haji Khatomtee.

LOT NO. 16.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,772) one thousand seven hundred and seventy two square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 543, Collector's New No. 12250 and New Survey No. 1/1979, and bounded on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East, West and South by the property of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the well-known building known as the Coronation Hotel at Deolali.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer will sell by Public Auction, at the Sales Room, 21 Medow Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagers Nanabhai Nasserwanjee Patel and Jerbai Nasserwanjee Patel under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgagee dated the 28th February 1905.

The buildings known as the Deolali Coronation Hotel. The land contains 235 feet in length and 210 feet in breadth with two well built bungalows and well laid out garden. One bungalow contains eight and the other three bed-rooms, beside the drawing and dining rooms.

The land bears Collector's Survey No 101, Plot No. 1, and is bounded on the East by the Deolali-Nasik Road, on the West by the property of Baburao Mistry, on the North by the property of Khoja Ebrahim Rahimbhai, and on the South by the property of Nowroji Mody.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys to the mortgagee, 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

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LAGER BEER

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11, EAST STREET, POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons, Captain P. Fdumall arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and explosives.

The steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A. M. Andreasen, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, 1,609 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening, from Bushire etc., with a general cargo 18 cases opium and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ......Comdr Farewell ......R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 11.

Arcadia.........3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Bahadur......2936 Cubbin....................T Morrison & Co
Brand........1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba......... 1607 Chappel.......Busreh 17-8 M M & Co
Clematis.......2329 Davies ....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta ......2244 Young ....Bombay Co
Firooze.......2605 Watson.......................Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Gird.............750 Andeasin ....F F Campbell & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hatumei...2584 Peters...................................W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall ....K N & Co
Kirley Bank......2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirley..............2275 Watson ......W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar ....460 Billett .... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Loodiana...............2124 Ross.................................M M & Co
Monsoori ......1735 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab..........1041 Benson ....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.......................3085 Snow ....P & O Co
Okhla......3436 Reddock...Rangoon ...14-8...M M & Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K Nizon & Co
Sirsa.............1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia ....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Craath-Craite.........W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah ......Shah S N Co
Sofala ....3436 Bobb ....M M & Co
Virawa.........2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Vadala...........2164 Fenvre ....M M & Co
Warora ....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Warturm......3127 Fdumall........W & A Graham & Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed.......................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B H ndoo...	3156	Groves...	Hull...	22-8	Finlay Muir & Co
& R Merton Hall.	2777	Pr wse	Newport	28-8	K N &Co
&E Devanha	4785	Hide.	Shanghai...	18 8	...P & O Co
H Maderi...	1168	Gray...	Busreh	16-8	B & P S N Co
L Mahanadi..	547	Ahmed ,	Repairing.		N F Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi....	2324	Hill	Jeddah...	..4-9	B & P S N Co
O Ahmadi...	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports...	20-8	B & P S N Co
P Ummmbi	2138	Miller	M'borough	24-8	W & A G & Co
Sabarmati.	524	Mahomed...	Repairing		N F Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga ......953 Rothwell ......K'chi ......14-8 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562. Findlay. A'wp 25-8 K N&Co
2 Maaritia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino .2681 Mancini..Genoa 15-8.F R S N Co
4 Capri.2718. Pedone Shanghai..17-8. F & R S N Co
6 Chupra... 3954 Henderson Antwerp12-8 M M & Co
7 Ras Issa 2442 Parett Hull 23-8 W & A Graham & Co
8 Totomi Maru.2464 Winekler.Kobe.17-8 N Y Kaisha
9 Pasha.........3839 Elliot Turner K'chi 12-8 M M & Co
10&11City of Paris 5909 Campbell L'pool 15-8 K N & Co
12 Persia ...4198 Haughton...London...15-8 P & O Co
15 Waroonga...1609 Bamber Busreh ...13-8 M M & Co
16 Dumra......762 Cole......Busreh ...13-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Waroonga s	Bamber	Bushire, July 29
11	Gird s	Andreasen ...	Bangkok, July 20
	Warturm s	Fdumall	Hamburg, July 11

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kenley s	Wilson...........	Calcutta
	Frankdale s.........	Kid t............	Baltimore

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Leslie arrived at Suez m Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of 7th instant.

The P and O S N Co.'s Steamer Arabia arrived at ez from Bombay on the morning of the 10th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th August.

12.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant :—
To-day Wednesday, 12th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on Maidan at 7-30 a. m.
"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.
"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
hursday 13th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy ade ground at 8 a. m.
"F" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
day, 14th inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) de on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

COSTELLO.—August 3, at Spring Cottage, Murree, Gilbert Peter, younger son of Captain James Costello.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

CHIRETTONES.
EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
(BETTER THAN QUININE.)
Purely Vegetable.
The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chirettones, are felt after the first few doses.
If you cannot Eat,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Fever,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Liver,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Indigestion,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Neuralgia,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you Want a Tonic,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Re. 1 per box of 100, delivery anywhere in India.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic yet discovered.
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.
When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in one of our windows.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 11-38m.; 11-36a.; Low water, 4-47m., 5-44a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 12th, Full Moon, 10h. 28·8m. a. m. ; Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a. m. ; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m. ; Aug. 12th, in Perigee. 3h. a. m. ; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 13.—Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street, 5 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 19m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 8m. ; High water, 0-20a., Low water, 5-36m., 6-29a.

Friday, August 14.—Sun rises, 6h. 20m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 7m. ; High water, 1-25m., 1-1a. Low water, 6-24m., 7-13a.

Saturday, August 15.—Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway. "B" Team vs. R. I. L. I. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-13m., 1-42a.; Low water, 7-11m., 7-56a.

Sunday August 16.—9th Sunday, after Trinity. Cricket : Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Parsi Gymkhana Ground. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.: Sun sets, 7h. 6m. ; High water, 2-2m., 2-24a Low water, 7-57m., 8-40a.

Monday, August 17.—Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-45 p. m. Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building. 3-15 p. m. Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji S. and W. Mills Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-54m., 3-8a. Low water; 8-43m., 9-27a.

Tuesday, August 18.—Hindu Gokal Ashtami holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 3-52m., 3-55a.; Low water, 9-36m., 10-20a.

RAILWAY TRAINS AND POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of September will witness the Presidency match at Poona. The 11th and 12th and 13th of September are Public Holidays, and there will naturally be an exodus to Poona as usual commencing mostly from Friday the 4th. The week-end ticket on the G. I. P. Railway issued on Fridays expires on the Tuesday following. The Holiday over, the rush for return for Bombay will be on Monday the 14th. Those who can afford to stay over after the 14th will be insignificantly few. Might not the G. I. P. Railway auhorities with their usual desire to meet every reasonable convenienee of the public be good enough to extend till Monday the 14th the week-end concession for all tickets purchased for Poona and back on and from Friday the 14th September?

We have only to bring this matter to the notice of the Railway authorities to find the concession being granted.—Yours, &c.,

H.

PONY IN A RAIN-TUB

Lady Viola Gore, daughter of the Ear of Shrewsbury, met with a singular adventure on July 23rd, at Alten Towers, Staffordshire, one of his lordship's country seats. Lady Viola was out making calls with her pony. and dismounted on a steep hillside. Taking fright the pony bolted, and running madly down the declivity, it eventually landed on the roof of a hillside cottage, from which it tumbled head and forelegs into a big rainwater tub.

This had to be turned over before the pony was extricated. Strange to say, the animal suffered but little. The roof and rain-tub, however, under went seven damage.

ACCIDENT TO LORD GORT.

Viscount Gort, a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, stationed at Aldershot, met with a serious accident whilst riding a motor-bicycle over a narrow wooden bridge at Tilford, near Farnham. It is supposed that whilst taking an awkward turn his machine struck against the bridge, throwing him off violently. When picked up he was found to be unconscious and injured about the head. He was taken into a house close by, and was afterwards removed on a military ambulance to the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

On inquiry at the hospital last evening Lord Gort was reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

THE NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
Claims paid £24,000,000.
Extract from "The Review."
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS : GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

A fresh depression is forming north of the Bay at the axis of the trough. Low pressure extends from Cuttack to Delhi within the area enclosed by lines joining Chakrata, Lucknow, Balasore to the north of Masulipatam and Mount Abu, Ludhiana to the south and west. The rainfall has been nearly general, being heavy in the south-east of Rajputana and in the north-west of Central India. In Eastern Bengal, Assam, South India and the Konkan Coast, the rainfall has been local, while in Burma it has been nearly general. There has also been rain in several stations. in the extreme north of India.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui, three inches; Moulmein, four ; Tavoy, Diamond Island, Myitkyina, two ; Lashio, three-quarters ; Cuttack, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Dehra Dun one ; Allahabad, Jhansi, one and-a-half; Ludhiana, Sialkot, Jaipur, one ; Kotah, six ; Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, two ; Neemuch, three ; Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, Nagpur, one and a half ; Chanda, two ; Nizamabad, Kodaikanal, one and a half ; Madura, Negapatam, Waltair, one ; Cocanada, one and a half ; Masulipatam, three quarters.

The skies are heavily clouded in general parts of the country and greater part of the Peninsula. The humidity is normal or in excess, temperature normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and the West Coast of the Peninsula. Local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, the Deccan, and the North Madras Coast, with isolated falls elsewhere.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 ° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 11th August was 29·926 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80 ° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered......	55·87	52·46	51·88	40·14
Tuesday, 11th August ...	0·22	0·12	0·22	0·09
Total......	56·09	52·58	52·10	40·23
Up to same date last year...	76·36	80·49	80·87	83·22

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 11.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·28	50·19	29·94	78·11

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 11th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·27 inch of rain and Rawalpindi 0·16 inch. Skies remain clear in the south-west but are generally heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is above the average at Multan but is normal or in defect at the other stations ; the minimum is everywhere normal. Winds are southerly or south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen, the chief amounts being Allahabad 1·59 inches, Jhansi 1·48 inches and Cawnpore 0·93 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—General and heavy rain has fallen in Rajputana ; Jaipur has had 1·20 inches, and Kotah 5·85. Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and are heavily overcast over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum at Kotah and an excess in the minimum at Jacobabad. Winds are north-easterly at Jaipur, south-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Neemuch has received 3·27 inches of rain and Ahmedabad 1·91 inches. Skies are moderately clouded in Kathiawar and Cutch but are heavily overcast over the rest of the division. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are west-north-westerly or westerly in West Central India and south-westerly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Jubbulpore 0·53 inch, Saugor 1·00 inch, Hoshangabad 1·57 inches, Nagpur 1·33 inches, Raipur 0·73 inch and Chanda 2·14 inches. Skies are heavily overcast throughout the division. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri reports 0·33 inch. Mormugao 0·65 inch and Karwar 1·00 inch. Skies are heavily clouded over the whole area. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 1·45 inches of rain and Belgaum 0·14 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Usual humidity and temperature conditions prevail. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—An area of relatively low pressure has appeared over Rajputana and the northern districts of West Central India. The rainfall in the neighbourhood has been general and heavy. It has been widespread also in the Central Provinces and heavy at some stations there. On the West Coast the falls have been light except at Karwar.

Nearly general rain is probable in Rajputana and the Central Provinces, local rain on the West Coast, West Central India and Gujarat. A few falls may occur in the Deccan and Kathiawar.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (9th)	98·1	82·6	...	0·00
Jask	92·8	84·8	...	0·00
Muskat (9th)	86·3	77·6	...	0·00
Multan	105·3	86·0	...	3·75
Rawalpindi	88·4	74·1	0·16	28·07
Lahore	94·9	76·7	0·09	18·98
Sirsa	97·3	81·6	...	16·30
Ambala	91·5	76·5	0·06	11·54
Delhi	87·7	80·2	0·27	27·29
Agra	90·0	79·5	0·14	22·61
Mainpuri	89·3	?	0·04	14·98
Jhansi	86·5	76·0	1·48	17·24
Cawnpore	89·9	75·5	0·93	13·97
Allahabad	89·6	77·0	1·59	18·41
Jacobabad	105·1	86·3	...	2·13
Karachi	89·0	81·0	...	5·17
Ajmer	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	90·2	76·1	1·20	17·34
Kotah	84·0	75·6	5·85	29·91
Bhuj	88·6	75·5	...	8·81
Dwarka	86·3	79·2	...	10·51
Veraval	81·2	78·3	0·02	18·44
Rajkot	90·9	73·7	...	15·00
Bhavnagar Para	89·6	76·0	...	19·49
Surat	86·1	77·1	...	37·91
Ahmedabad	89·6	74·7	1·91	22·94
Deesa	88·3	76·9	0·05	30·53
Neemuch	84·5	72·7	3·27	18·19
Indore	84·1	71·1	0·11	20·14
Jubbulpore	84·0	74·3	0·53	34·84
Saugor	80·1	72·5	1·00	22·42
Hoshangabad	82·1	72·9	1·57	22·56
Khandwa	86·7	74·6	...	13·45
Akola	88·7	73·1	0·22	22·01
Amraoti	87·8	73·3	0·29	19·76
Nagpur	88·1	74·1	1·33	?
Chanda	83·5	74·0	2·14	39·85
Raipur	86·7	74·6	0·73	29·22
Bombay	84·1	76·6	0·09	40·23
Ratnagiri	82·3	75·9	0·33	61·82
Mormugao	81·5	76·7	0·65	93·72
Karwar	80·3	?	1·00	118·08
Malegaon	85·4	72·1	0·08	8·88
Ahmednagar	86·9	71·0	...	6·39
Poona	81·5	69·8	0·02	9·68
Sholapur	87·3	72·9	...	7·91
Bijapur	85·2	70·2	...	3·91
Belgaum	75·3	65·6	0·14	46·29
Aurangabad	85·2	70·2	0·05	11·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	74·2	1·45	26·89
Hyderabad	85·3	72·7	...	13·49
Mangalore	83·2	75·4	0·38	122·97
Calicut	82·8	75·1	0·05	83·78
Cochin	84·7	76·3	0·17	62·34
Colombo	85·5	77·5	...	7·56
Masulipatam	92·8	75·6	0·75	10·49
Bellary	93·0	74·8	...	1·69
Cuddapah	98·2	77·6	...	3·83
Madras	93·5	77·5	...	5·04
Bangalore	81·3	65·8	0·05	5·88
Coimbatore	89·9	71·3	...	1·89
Trichinopoly	101·1	76·8	0·04	3·01
Negapatam	97·4	74·0	1·23	6·16

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 1st Aug. 1908.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st Aug. 08				
G I P Ry Section	2,64,626	3,47,720	6,612	6,18,958
I M R system	69,172	1,08,585	2,510	1,80,267
A D C Ry	10,458	7,772	46	18,656
Baran-Kotah Ry	52	1	3	56
Total...	3,44,688	4,64,078	9,171	8,17,937
Actuals for corresponding week ending 3rd Aug. 07				
G I P R Section	2,40,379	3,57,882	9,385	6,07,646
I M R system	45,890	1,61,241	1,299	2,08,430
A D C Ry	14,680	10,979	64	25,732
Baran-Kotah Ry	...	...	...	...
Total...	3,00,968	5,30,102	10,748	8,41,808
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+ 24,247	− 10,162	− 2,773	+ 11,312
I M R	+ 23,282	− 52,656	+ 1,211	− 28,163
A D C Ry	− 3,851	− 3,217	− 18	− 7,076
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 52	+ 1	+ 3	+ 56

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th July on 504·35 Miles op n.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	244	317	8	569
For previous weeks of half year	3,65,000	4,60,000	10,000	8,35,000
Total for 2 weeks	4,88,000	6,20,000	14,000	11,22,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year a	1,13,526	1,77,369	1,204	2,92,109
Per mile of Ry. do.	225	352	2	579
Total to corresponding date do.	5,18,639	8,24,028	17,052	13,59,126

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 5,109
Do. to date........ „ 2,37,126

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PANDHARPUR OUTRAGE.

The "Rast Goftar":—The culprits who had a hand in the barbarous outrage on two Missionary ladies at Pandharpur, are on their trial, and no doubt would be dealt with according to law. Though we may refrain from commenting on the issues of the case at this stage, we cannot help deploring that instances of dastardly assaults on Europeans are multiplying. It was only recently that a question was put in Parliament whether Government would see its way to adopt precautionary measures for the protection of European residents in India. Though present circumstances do not warrant special action being taken for the safety of the European community against hooliganism, the increase of such crimes may be effectively checked by the infliction of the severest penalty of law. It is not yet known if the assault at Pandharpur has a political bearing, or if it is the outcome of religious fanaticism so often noticed in illeterate and ignorant villagers. Whatever the motives which actuated the crime, the outrage was of a most cowardly and brutal character. For a wonder, the assault was due to a premeditated conspiracy and not a word from so many intriguers leaked out to put the authorities on their alert. The event anyhow betrays that strong anti-European feelings prevail in certain sections of the Indian populace, which need be put down with a strong hand. Government cannot sit on the fence and watch events as they grow whilst hooligans and street budmashes are given the full length of the rope to hang themselves with. Every case as it arises must be rigorously dealt with, and the multiplication of such cases should only be made the ground for increasing the severity of sentences passed on the culprits.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—The Improvement of Bombay seems to hang fire because of too much advice on the subject. The Port Trust have just sent in their opinion in response to the Governor's invitation, and beyond urging the claims of an overhead railway there is not very much that counts in the suggestions they have taken so long to consider. Indeed, it is chiefly catering to the needs of the docks which has got Bombay into the horribly chaotic condition that it now exhibits, and the Port Trust with all its virtues as a sound business concern, has shown in the past so scanty an appreciation of the needs of ameliorating city life that we are not much inclined to receive its suggestions for improving the town with enthusiasm. The chief necessity the Port Trust insists upon is an overhead railway, and it is most likely that this will be the ultimate solution of our tangled traffic, but over-head railways are unsightly things at the best of times, Mr. Vishvanath Vaidya contributes a thoughtful letter to the discussion in which he deprecates the mapping out of different areas as locations for the wealthy, the middle classes, and the labouring population. As he points out, religious community is often a stronger bond of neighbourliness than a common standard of living, and he advocates letting people gravitate to the quarter that suit them best. This is right enough so long as it is not interpreted to mean the handing over of new areas to the speculative builder for him to erect whatever he thinks he can let most easily. This, it is that will, if allowed, prevent the city from ever assuming a fairer aspect.

THE EXISTING LAW OF SEDITION.

The "Gujerati":—Lord Minto in his speech on the Explosives Bill and the Newspapers Incitements to Offences Bill gave the Indian public to understand that India was not fit to enjoy the freedom of the press she has hitherto been enjoying. The sedition trials that have taken place in Bengal, the Punjab, the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies, and the United and the Central Provinces, and are still in progress in some places, are partly intended as a justification for the projected legislation against the press in India. The Government have other objects in view, but there can be no doubt that these trials will be successfully used in defence of the restrictive legislation foreshadowed by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council held at Simla. Lord Curzon has recommended executive measures for the correction of the press, and others have repeatedly urged upon Lord Morley and the Indian Government some prompt and strong measures for the control of the Indian press. The recent sedition trials have shown how the existing law of sedition is sufficiently comprehensive and elastic, and how the judicial machinery is eminently capable of easily adapting itself to the exigencies of any situation as it may arise and enforcing the very letter of a stringent law against those who venture to transgress its provisions. Why further legislation should be deemed necessary it is not easy to understand. But if the incriminating articles which formed the subject-matter of the recent prosecutions are going to be cited in defence of further press legislation, we feel justified in pointing out beforehand that the sedition trials and their results prove, on the contrary, in a conclusive manner that no such legislation is needed and that the law already in force and the existing machinery for its administration are sufficiently effective weapons for the prevention and punishment of sedition.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING.

The "Parsi":—The appointment of a Water Engineer for Bombay on Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,800 will seem to a good many people like creating a comfortable post without any particular need for it, but past experience shows that some more stable arrangement than has yet existed must for the city's sake be come to ; and after all the salary of an expert man is a mere flebite in the total expense of the Water Department, while his knowledge of his business may at any time save the Corporation from running into needless expense. The desperate quarrels which used to take place between certain members of the Corporation and the Water Engineer are an evil to be avoided whatever salary has to be paid to get a satisfactory man, and, taught by past experience, the Corporation probably understand now that it is not an easy job get a competent engineer, Indian or European, at any time for municipal work. It is rather curious to see, as we have quite recently seen, the Corporation of Bombay and Calcutta begging for engineers and offering good salaries for qualified man, while weeks went by with no response. A good deal of the trouble arises from the "parliamentary system." Engineers make mistakes, often big ones, but they do not like to be criticised in open session by men they regard as amateurs and when the parliamentary system goes so far as moving for a reduction of their salaries they do not take it by way of a joke like a Cabinet Minister. Water supply and drainage are the two leading and essential features of municipal work, and it would be advantageous to retain a permanent engineer for each branch, and while not putting a premium on extravagance to give due consideration to their schemes, however Napoleonic, for the city has arrived at a stage in its development where any further patching up of old schemes to suit new needs is intolerable. His Excellency the Governor has expressed the opinion that no new legislation is required for the creation of such posts, at any rate until the appointment has been made and tested, so the Corporation is not likely to suffer any obstruction from without in its attempts to secure municipal efficiency.

THE HON'BLE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

The "Praja Bandhu":—It is indeed, deplorable that the "Bande Mataram" of Calcutta, the recognized organ of the Nationalist party should so far forget itself as to make utterly unworthy insinuations against the character of one of India's most prominent public men. We understand that the paper in its issue of 27th July last has suggested that our distinguished countryman the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale must be at the bottom of Mr. Tilak's prosecution or must have actively approved of it. The insinuations are as mean as they are utterly unworthy of any decent pria., and they are so palpable false that no effort is needed to prove their being of that kind. We have full faith in the strong common sense of our countrymen who we feel sure will as a body refuse to believe the aspersions cast upon the character of a distinguished son of India whose past career is a sufficient guarantee that he is entirely incapable of such a mean act. It is writings such as this that do incalculable harm to the cause of our country, and for this reason they should be avoided by every right-minded person in the land whose vision is not blinded either by prejudice or passion.

PRINTING PRESSES ON FIRE.

The "Rast Goftar":—Within the short span of a few months the printing presses of two well-known newspapers in Bombay have been destroyed by fire. The first of these which broke out on the premises of the Crown Printing Press, where the "Oriental Review" was printed, proved a dead loss to its owner, as the property was unfortunately uninsured. The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" Press has been destroyed likewise by a disastrous fire, and is more fortunate in that the property has been partially insured. The management have made timely arrangements to publish the paper from the "Sanj-Vartman" till such period that they are able to start a new establishment. It will take, however, several months before the paper is issued from its own Press, and the inconvenience and loss to its owner would be great from the temporary cessation of work in its job department. When the "Akhbar" changed hands but a few years ago and was made over to Mr. N. R. Chichgar, its present owner, he found it quite a modest concern which by enterprise, industry and care he has put on a par with the prominent dailies of Bombay. The "Akhbar" is one of the oldest Parsi papers of the town, and the change in its proprietorship at a critical period rescued it from further decline. Mr. Chichgar, whose association with Bombay journalism is as long as it is illustrious, put verve and vigour in his new enterprise and imparted to it, so to say, a new lease of life. Under his editorial charge the paper improved remarkably in its tone and literary aspects, and if the success of a newspaper be guaged by the number of its subscribers, well, the "Akhbar" can boast this day of a circulation which compares very favourably with the most widely distributed Guzerati newspapers of the city. In sympathising with its owner at his regrettable loss, we extend to him the sympathy which one may feel for a brother journalist ; but the same feeling of regret is shared with us by a large and extensive number of readers.

ANTIDOTES FOR SNAKE-BITE.

MAJOR LAMB'S DISCOVERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S., of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, writes as follows to the "Mangalore Magazine":—

A friend of mine knowing my interest in Mangalore, though it is some sixteen years since I was Civil Surgeon of South Canara, sends me occasional copies of the "Mangalore Magazine." In the number for last Christmas I was much interested in an article on Snakes by the Rev. Charles B. Dawson, for I have had to make myself familiar with the more important poisonous snakes of India, from the nature of my present appointment as Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. It may be necessary to explain that in this Laboratory are kept multitudes of poisonous snakes which have to be handled daily for the purpose of extracting the venom from their poison glands. Now you may ask why the Government of India should go to the expense of keeping hundreds of cobras and vipers and entertain men for the purpose of collecting their venom. If, as Mr. Dawson says in his otherwise well-informed paper, "no antidote has yet been discovered" for the bites of these reptiles, it would appear to be folly and a waste of public money to do so. Yet, for the last seven years or so, the Laboratory at Bombay has been collecting venom from Indian serpents, and in the Laboratory at Kassauli this venom has been used to manufacture an antidote for snake-bite. It is evident that this fact is not so well known as it ought to be, and I propose to explain shortly how the antidote is made and for which snakes it is efficacious.

In 1894, Calmette, the well-known Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille in France, published an account of work he had done in immunising animals against the venom of the cobra, by injecting them with gradually increasing amounts of venom. By thus treating a horse for as long a period as eighteen months, he succeeded in making it so resistant to cobra venom that he could inject under the skin 20 to 30 times the amount that would kill an untreated horse, and this without causing more than temporary inconvenience. He found that this resistance was due to the presence of an antidote in the blood serum of the treated horse which effectually destroyed the poison he injected. He therefore used the serum of this horse to treat other animals that had been injected with lethal doses of poison, and found that, if it was given soon enough after the bite, such animals recovered. He accordingly prepared a quantity of this serum for use in cases where men had been bitten by poisonous snakes. In the following year Sir Thomas Fraser of Edinburgh, who is well known to many in India as the President of the first Plague Commission, published a confirmation of Calmette's results, he himself having been engaged in working at the same subject quite independently of Calmette. Since then a large amount of work has been done in Australia, India and America on this interesting and important subject, and we know a great deal more about snake venoms now than when Calmette made the assertion that his "Antivenene," as it was called, was efficacious for the bites of all poisonous snakes. From the work of Martin and others in Aurtralia, but principally by the excellent work of Major Lamb, I.M.S., in India, it has been established that each snake has a venom peculiar to itself and that an animal immunised against one kind of poison is quite unprotected against the action of any other poisonous snake-bite.

Likewise we now know that the serum of a horse immunised against cobra poison is of use only in cases of poisoning by cobra venom, and useless as an antidote to the poison of any other snake. In other words the antivenene prepared by the injection of one venom is "specific" as an antidote for that venom only and has no action on any other sort of poison. This being so, it is evident that for practical purposes we must have an antivenene at hand capable of acting on more than one kind of snake venom, for it is quite common to have patients brought for treatment for snake-bite, without knowing what sort of snake inflicted the wound. Owing to Major Lamb's exertions we are now in possession of such a "polyvalent" serum which is equally efficacious for the bites of both cobra and Russell's viper. From our experience in the Bombay Laboratory we know that if a patient, bitten by one or other of these snakes, is brought soon enough for treatment, it is possible by injection of this antivenene to preserve his life. The Government have arranged for the distribution of antivenene to all of their hospitals and dispensaries, the medical officers of which apply for it, to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and it is to be hoped that all those of South Canara are supplied with it.

But as this antivenene can only be administered by a doctor, what should the ordinary person do if asked for advice as to treatment of a person bitten by a venomous snake? The two principles to be kept in mind are:—(1) to prevent the absorption of the poison; and (2) to counteract or lessen its effects on the patient. With the first object a ligature should be tied round the limb above the wound in such a manner as to stop the circulation. A handkerchief tied round the upper arm or thigh and twisted up tight with a stick will do very well. Then the wound should be freely opened up and a solution of permanganate of potash, such as Condy's fluid, rubbed well in ; for this chemical destroys the venom very quickly. When this has been done, the patient should be at once taken to the nearest doctor or hospital that may be available, for the trial of antivenene. For the benefit of the doctor there we may quote the directions given by Major Lamb for its administration.

(1) The injection should be made as soon after the bite as possible.

(2) The injection should always be made intravenously.

(3) At least 100 c. c. of serum should be injected.

Beyond this we can do little except keeping the patient warm and quiet, and giving medicinal stimulants. Alcohol in large quantities should be avoided. In cases of viper-bite Adrenalin may be useful.

BABY IN AGONY FOR SIX MONTHS
Torturing Eczema Covered Head, Face, Neck, and Arms—Parents were in Despair, Fearing His Death or Lifelong Suffering—Condition was Pitiful—Baffled Treatment.
CURED IN THREE DAYS BY CUTICURA OINTMENT

"My little son's eczema started when he was seven weeks old, his head, face, shoulders, neck, and arms suddenly becoming red and rough, just the way one's hands turn if one dabbles in water a great deal. A doctor saw it was eczema, and did his best for six months, without avail. The child's condition went from bad to worse, the affected parts becoming one solid sore. He was a pitiable sight, crying nearly all the time and quite exhausting himself in his efforts to allay his torturing skin by rubbing and scratching. We were almost despairing, thinking it meant either death or lifelong suffering, but Cuticura Ointment was at last applied, and within a few hours Mrs. Cooper said she noticed a change for the better. After three days' treatment it was quite apparent that a complete cure had been effected. In a week his skin was perfectly clear. Really, I should never have believed it if I had not seen it myself. This was two years ago and my child has never had the slightest return of any skin irritation, and is now the perfect picture of health. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what the wonderful Cuticura has done for us. I am only too pleased to show the child to any one who calls to verify this marvellous cure. William Cooper, 246, Murchison Rd., Leyton, London, N. E., July 4, 1907."
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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—An important Railway Agreement was signed last month, the execution of which will carry the Cape-to-Cairo Railway on a considerable stage towards its completion. This Railway when it was first mooted by Mr. Rhodes evoked various criticism; it is still held by many, probably with justice, that such a line will possess slight strategic value; that African Railways should be directed rather towards developing particular districts and carrying their produce down to the coast than at establishing any great system of through-communication; and that for many decades to come it will be an easier and quicker process to sail round Africa than to travel across it. Still, the union by railway of Cairo with Cape Town is the great idea of a man who, whatever were his qualities or defects, was a man of statesmanlike provision; and it is highly interesting to note how his successors are, stage by stage, accomplishing his dream.

At present, Broken Hill, in the north of Rhodesia is the most northerly point of the British South Africa Railway Company. That Company, it appears, has signed an agreement with three Companies holding railway concessions in the Congo Free State. The provisions are that the British South Africa Company is to continue its line from Broken Hill to a point on the Rhodesian frontier at or near Mayaba. Thence it is to be continued by one of the Congo Companies for about 60 miles to the Star of the Congo Mine. As soon as the mineral traffic from that mine justifies it, the railway will be extended to the rich copper deposits still further north at Ruwe, and from that point to the waters of a tributary of the upper Congo. At the same time there is another railway under consideration with would join the Congo and the upper, course of the Nile. So that, should all these railways be constructed, a passenger will be able to travel from Cape Town to the sources of the Congo by train; drop down the Congo as far as Stanleyville by boat; take train again for the Nile, and descend that river until he reaches the end of the Nile Valley line, and so proceed to Cairo and Alexandria. One advantage of the proposed railways is that they should with fair rapidity become self-supporting. If reports be true there are very valuable deposits of copper in the region through which the lines will pass and their development should assist in making the railways pay sooner than is usually the case with lines passisng through undeveloped country. At all events since the agreement is a contract by business-like and experienced men, there must be a fair prospect of profit, or none of the contracting Companies would be willing to enter into it.

VOLUNTEER HORSE IN INDIA.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—It is to be hoped that there is a prospect of the Mounted Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards looking up again after a period of depression. No two opinions are possible as to the value of Mounted Volunteers, a point to which sufficient testimony has been perhaps adduced by the high standard of efficiency reached by others of their kind in India, no less than by the services they or their forbears have rendered whenever opportunity has permitted. It goes without saying that a mounted, and mobile force has before it exceptional chances of usefulness; and the question of expense, which has usually militated against its maintenance from a to short-sighted official point of view, hardly applies to the patriotic proposals of those who are ready to relieve the Government of the greater part of the outlay. All history, from the earlist military experiences of the Factors at Fort St. George down to the late war in South Africa, amply proves, not only that Cavalry is essential, but that considerable trouble has invariably arisen from the British Army never being furnished with a quarter as much of it as it needed. And Mounted Infantry, though not in itself equal to all the requirements of Cavalry, is a very potent auxilliary, particularly adapted to the genius of the Anglo-Indian Volunteer.

Some fragmentary illustrations may be recalled of the way this idea germinated soon after Thomas Day's contemporaries founded the settlement in Madras. Then, as usual, it was the paucity of the military, combined with a well-founded apprehension of turmoil in the neighbourhood, which induced the citizens to enrol themselves under arms. The fighting between French and Dutch around San Thome that enlivened the period between 1672 and 1674 caused excusable excitement at the practically defenceless English Factory; and resulted in the hasty formation of a body which may doubtless be regarded as the first doughty ancestor of the M. V. G. Fortunatety, nothing serious happened, but the condition of "jumps" temporarily obtaining may be inferred from a false alarm which took place, and was only composed after the Commandant of the Auxiliary Forces had been shot dead by one of his sentries on the Choultry Gate Guard. There was an element of insult as well as injury in the incident for the poor man was mistaken by his agitated subordinate for a prowling Dutchman. There was a tremendous "tamasha" in 1685 upon the Proclamation of King James II, and amongst those taking part in it prominently figured a "Troop" composed of "English gentlemen." The unique party was appropriately led by the President, "our too easy Gyfford," and Mr. Thomas Lucas was its Cornet. A few years later, the Directors of the East India Co., while offering various recommendations for the improvement of their military forces, especially blessed this Troop with their approval. "We would have you by all means," they wrote, "to keep on foot your Troop of Volunteer Horse, and to increase the number of them, under the immediate command of our President." They concluded their Minute with the following perspicuous order:—"And sometimes for recreation we would have you to exercise both horse and foot in the field, that the men may be perfect in the use of their arms, and the horses be used to abide the sound of drums, trumpets, and report of guns, without starting."

The somewhat peculiar language employed suggests that the Secretary of the Board may have been an Irishman; but, however expressed, the recommendations were undoubtedly sound. Unhappily, they do not appear to have been prosecuted with any perseverance. When in 1702 trouble threatened with Dawood Cawn, the Trained Bands were called out, and other measures of defence taken, but any mounted force was conspicuous by its absence. That it was soon sadly wanted is evidenced by the report of the victorious Lieutenant John Roach after a skirmish in which he had dumbfounded an arrogant party of "Moors" composed of 400 horse and 1,000 foot. The little affair took place near Fort St. David, Cuddalore, on a broiling hot day in August, 1711, and Roach, after deploring the pusilanimity of most of his command, adds without rancour:—"If they had but stood by me, I would have mounted as many horses of the enemy's as would have made a good Troop for the Company, for there was not less than seventy or eighty of them running about the field, without riders, their masters being dismounted." In 1717 there is indeed a passing eulogium on the Governor's Horse Guards, but this splendid body of men mustered only six sabres, and was perhaps an embrionic attempt to relise the Body Guard of later days. Nothing further is heard of the Troop of Volunteer Horse whose "recreations" had for all too short a while dazzled the eyes of appreciative spectators.

It was not till 1798, when public conditions resembled on a large scale those which had subsisted in Madras over a century before, that Lord Wellesley resolved to "form such of your civil servants and others as shall offer their services into a body of Cavalry, which mayprepare to act in any emergency." Two Troops of 40 men each responded to his appeal, and commenced the creditable records of the Calcutta Light Horse. Sixty years later came the Mutiny, and a greater emergency than any their founder had dreamt of. Bodies of Volunteer Cavalry, formed of "Officers of Regiments which had mutinied, or had been disbanded, indigo planters, burnt-out shop-keepers, in short, of all who were willing to join," were quickly raised, and did admirable service. One such, commanded by Captain Barrow, 5th Madras Light Cavalry, accompanied Havelock on his arduous march to the relief of Lucknow, and particularly distinguished itself at Cawnpore, on the 16th July. On that occasion, says a spirited commentator, "led by their gallant Commander, with waving swords and loud cheers, they dashed on, and deep did they dye their swords in the blood of the enemy. . . . As they drew rein, they were rewarded by the ringing plaudits of the Infantry who had witnessed their exploit, and the approving smile of the General as he exclaimed:—'Well done, gentlemen Volunteers, well done! I am proud to command you!'" Havelock's verdict has often been repeated since. The only pity has been that there were not more to earn it.

INDIAN ART.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—In another column will be found some extracts from an interesting and vigorously written article on the revival of Indian painting which Mr. E. B. Havell contributes to the "Studio." The writer's views are entitled to the most respectful consideration, for Mr. Haveli has had twenty-four years' experience of art-teaching in India, and he has, moreover, remarkable independence of judgment and complete freedom from that arid padantry into which so many teachers in Art Schools relapse. His views on the effects of departmentalism on Indian art are well known, and allowing for the irritation a teacher of his type must have felt when restricted by departmental convention, there is little in them to which any one with an understanding of Art will take serious exception. Officialised art is always rather an unsatisfying thing, for the history of art is a record of rebellions. Modern art has been made not inside in the Royal Academy or even the Salon, but in the independent Exhibitions of small groups of rebels like the Pre-Raphaelites, the French Impressionists and the New English Art Club. An official institution exists on the money provided by the taxpayer, and in the nature of things it exists to give the average intelligent man what he wants. It stands for tradition, for the accepted thing; it is inevitably on the side of authority. But every vital work of art is a challenging of tradition, and every master must say with Walt Whitman:—"He is my best pupil who learns from me how to destroy me." The wind blows where it listeth; and so it is with every one that is born of the spirit. What, then, can be demanded of an official instution? Merely that it should maintain the tradition of good technique. The French Academy as a judge of literature does not much matter, but as the guardian of the purity of the French language it has done admirable work. So in the case of official art institutions, all that can be expected of them is that they should maintain the tradition of technique so far as technique is the grammar of art, though they can do nothing for the technique that is the expression of individuality.

Here Mr. Havell asserts roundly that the Art Schools in India have worked incalculable mischief by imposing the technical methods of the West on the art of the East. We quite agree with him. In art, form is not a vessel into which you can pour what liquid you will, leaving it to adjust itself to the containing vessel. Form is expressive, and the artistic convention of every race is the expression of its racial genius. When, if ever such a lamentable thing happens, India loses all its personality, the forms of Western art may be suited to Indian art. But so long as the spirit of Indian art is different, the form must be different too. Mr. Havell realised the evil that was being done by forcing upon Indian Art students a technique that could not express the spirit of Indian Art, and the revolution he effected in Calcutta by basing study on indigenous work, instead of on the Occidental antique and on the odds and ends of modern European painting in the gallery, has resulted in the rise of a school, of which Mr. Abanindro Nath Tagore, Mr. Havell's assistant and successor in Calcutta, is the head. From this school, which has got rid of exotic technique and returned to its national art, Mr. Havell expects great things, and not without good reason. All good art is national, and the return to their own heritage is the first step Indian painters must take.

But we do not know what Mr. Havell means when he declares that the West has more to learn of Art from India than India has to learn from the West. That Indian Art is better for India than Western Art no one, outside the clique of pedants Mr. Havell castigates, will doubt. But to compare Indian and Western Art is to try to compare the incomparable. Mr. Havell seems to have lost sight of the fact that the aims of Oriental and Occidental Art are different. Roughly speaking, the first is impressive, the second expressive. One is primarily and almost exclusively decorative; the other must be decorative, or it is not Art at all, but its chief aim is expression. Let it be recognised by all means that Oriental Art has its own conventions, which must be preserved, and that the Indian student can acquire the technical skill his own Art demands without passing through the Western training which Mr. Havell unjustly denounces because it does not fit a student for what it was never meant to fit him for. But to suppose that the West can learn how to produce its own Art better from the East is perverse; and if comparisons must be made, let it not be forgotten that though conventions are necessary in Art, and begin from the moment a flat surface is accepted as having depth, every convention narrows the sphere of Art. As an expression of life in its fullness Oriental art cannot for a moment be compared with Western art, nor is it necessary to make the comparison. Let each have its own aim, its own methods. In India, the tyranny of Western methods is not required in the Art Schools, but Mr. Havell weakens his case when he makes extravagant claims.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's message, Signor Nasi, the ex-Minister, who recently underwent a term of imprisonment, has, says a telegram to the "Echo de Paris" from Rome, been re-elected deputy for Trapani by a popular vote, obtaining nearly 3,000 votes, against 150 cast for his opponent.

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THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday 1st August gives the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall during the week exceeded 1 inch in all except five eastern districts. It was heavy throughout Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra and Bundelkhand exceeding 16 inches in Dehra Dun; 11 in Garhwal; 6 in Almora, Naini Tal and Pilibhit; and 5 in Muttra and Shahjehanpur. Autumn sowings are completed in many districts; in others sowings of later crops and transplantation of "jarhan" rice continue. More rain is needed in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and some eastern districts of Oudh for transplantation of "jarhan" rice which has been retarded in several districts. Early rice also is beginning to suffer in a few places. Generally germination is good and standing crops are doing well. Weeding of early autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops are in progress. A break in the rains is required in most of Bundelkhand. Prices remain stationary and are very high. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory and improving. Fodder and water are everywhere available.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There has been a drerease of 36,000 in the numbers on relief. The number of workers has decreased by nearly 40,000 and more works are being closed. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased by nearly 4,000, a decrease in most districts being counterbalanced by a considerable rise in Kheri and Gonda. The numbers on gratuitous relief are under reduction in Bahraich and several other famine districts; and in the Agra division gratuitous relief will be closed with a month's valedictory dole on the 15th August. The condition of the people is good. Small-pox and cholera have much abated. The free distribution of quinine in all distressed districts continues. There are 2,256 persons on private works. The numbers on Government relief are:—on relief works 82,849; on aided works 12,156; dependants 106; in poor-houses 2,204; on gratuitous relief 552,252; total 649,567. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 165,084: Kheri 98,605; Mirzapur, with Family Domains 81,643; Gonda 63,666; Sitapur 46,516 and Banda 31,996. Prices:—Garhwal 5; Almora 7; Chukrata 8; Mirzapur 5 to 10; Kheri 9; Benares 9 1/2; Jalaun 9 3/4; Hamirpur and Banda 9 5/16. Elsewhese 10 to 13 1/4 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

The rainfall was good throughout the Province. The price of wheat is falling in Rohtak and Ambala and rising in Gurgaon Ludhiana, Amritsar and Rawalpindi. Wheat is selling between warning and scarcity rates in Gurgaon, Delhi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Lyallpur, and Multan; at scarcity rates in Ferozepore, Sialkot, Shahpur and Jhang and above scarcity rates in other districts. Prices of other food-grains are generally at or above scarcity rates. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress throughout the Province. Standing crops are in good condition except in Rawalpindi and Multan where they are average. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Ambala and in the Indus Valley and in the Mianwali district owing to heavy floods. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Slight to heavy rain fell throughout the Province during the week benefiting standing crops and facilitating autumn sowings. More rain, however, is required except in Hazara. Harvesting of extra springcrops stiil continues in Bannu and the outturn is average both on irrigated and unirrigated areas. Autumn sowings are in progress in Peshawar and Bannu. Fodder is procurable and water sufficient even in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district which has had 3·12 inches of rain. Irrigation from all canals in the Province is ample. The health of the people is good. The condition of cattle also is good except in some villages of the Marvat tahsil of the Bannu district. Prices are nearly stationary. Prices:—wheat 9 11-16 to 23 3-4; maize 11 1-16 to 17; gram 9 13-16 to 13; and "bajra" 12 1/2 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There has been general rain throughout Rajputana varying from 60 cents at Tonk to 8·42 inches at Bharatpur. Sowings have been retarded by continuous rain in Bharatpur, where there has also been some damage to crops on low lands from excessive falls. Similar damage has also occurred in Mewar and in a lesser degree in Kishangarh. On the whole, however, prospects are favourable. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen by 2 1/4 and one seer in Ajmer and Merwara respectively and show a tendency to fall in most States. The numbers on special public works in the eastern States are 1,337, being a decrease of 611 on last week's figures.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was general. Sowings are in progress in Baghelkhand and parts of Gwalior and Bhopal and weeding is in progress elsewhere. Damage to standing crops is reported from parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar owing to excessive rain. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle-disease is reported in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder is sufficient throughout. Prices have fallen slightly in Ratlam and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Relief works and gratuitous relief are being closed in nearly all States of Bundelkhand. Prices:—Bundelkhand Agency 8 to 9 1-2; Indore 9 1-2 and Bhopawar Agency 8 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on works 8 000; on gratuitous relief 1,000. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 250; on gratuitous relief 250. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 2,000; on gratuitous relief 2,000. In Indore State—on works 250; on gratuitous relief 29,000. In the Bhopawar Agency, Manpur—on works 78, Figures for Jhabua and Gwalior Residency area have not been received.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Rain fell all over the Provinces during the week. The principal falls in inches were:—Chanda 12; Buldana 10; Yeotmal, Jubbulpore and Bhandara 7 and Betul, Nagpur and Drug 6. In the remaining districts the rainfall ranged from 5 inches in Akola to 1½ inches in Damoh. Sowings of autumn crops still continue in Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Betul, Nimar and Nagpur; elsewhere they are practically completed. Weeding operations were in progress throughout the Provinces though they were somewhat retarded by rain in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. Transplantation of rice continues in Mandla, Seoni and the districts of the Nagpur country. Thinning operations continue in Chattigarh, except on black soil in Betul. The germination was good everywhere. Excessive moisture in Damoh, Wardha, Chanda and Yeotmal is likely to cause damage to crops on low-lying lands. Slight damage by insects to rice seedlings is apprehended in the Bhandara tahsil. Podder and water are sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition. Prices:—wheat was sold cheaper by ½ to ¼ seer per rupee in Saugor, Damoh and Betul and dearer by 1 seer in Seoni. Gram rose by 1 seer in Seoni Rice fell by ½ to ¼ seer in Raipur, Bilaspur and Buldana and rose by ½ to 1 seer in Jubbulpore and Yeotmal. "Fuar" rose by ½ seer in Nimar and fell by ¼ seer in Wardha and Buldana.

Feudatory States.—Korea and Sirguja received the heaviest falls. viz., 9 and 8 inches respectively. Chhuikhadan registered the lightest fall of 63 cents; elsewhere the rainfall measured from 2 to 6 inches. Sowings of autumn crops are approaching completion. Thinning operations are in progress in Raj-Nandgaon. Sakti and Sirguja and weeding continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat and rice fell by ½ seer and 2 seers per rupee respectively in Sakti; elsewhere no variations in prices are reported.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The rainfall during the week was general and continuous and in most districts a break is much needed. Standing crops are in good condition but in Damoh slight damage to 'juar' and 'til" by continuous rain is reported. Village works continue in Damoh only. The numbers on contract works are still falling but the numbers employed on the Itarsi Nagpur railway in Betul continue to increase. The number on village gratuitous relief has expanded and an extension of this form of relief to the Sakoli tahsil in the Bhandara district has also been sanctioned. Relief to weavers has been sanctioned in Chanda and Ellichpur but no figures have been reported yet. The increase in relief is due to further extension of relief operations in Nagpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Mortality among weaker cattle is still reported from Saugor, Mandla and Seoni but the condition of cattle is improving. Prices are steady. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is good. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,207; weavers on relief 14,904; on gratuitous relief 30,296; total 46,407.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief has 801,419 a decrease of 34,007.

"DADDY."

A SKETCH.

His real name and designation was No. 2,379 Gunner Alfred Loats but in the Garrison Artillery Company in which he served for fifteen years, and in a good many other units as well, he hardly ever, except on parade, went by any name other than "Daddy."

Occasionally, very occasionally, his most intimate friends were known to address him as "Helio;" a delicate allusion to a round bald patch on the top of his head, but this was not often and the most usual form of morning greeting was:—"Ullo Daddy ow's the 'Elio!"—Whereupon Daddy would take off his cap, lower his head and shake the patch at his interlocutor.

How he ever became an officer's servant I have never, to this day, been able to make out, but such he was and a very good one too, as I learnt during the three years he looked after me.

Not very tall, but thickest and well-built, he was in his younger days a fine Soccer back and a very nasty man for a "step-dancing" forward to run up against, for he seemed to have an instinctive dislike to so-called tricky players. On the field he was always cheery and enjoyed a losing game, if anything, better than a winning one. However "youth will be served" and, in course of time, Daddy had to retire in favour of newer blood but, although unable to take an active part, he was never known to miss a match, and his yells of "Chatham" might have been heard half-a-mile away. Like a good many more of his tribe he was a bit of a "pincher" and in this connection I remember a little incident:—The Master-Gunner was the proud possessor of a rather nice, black and white setter, and one morning Hollis, who lived in the quarters next to mine, happened to remark in Loates' hearing that he would not mind having it, if the Master-Gunner wanted to get rid of it.

When Hollis got back to his room after parade, what should he find but the dog tied up to the bars of his grate, and Loates, with a beaming smile on his face, feeding him with the best Huntley and Palmer's?

"Hullo! Loates"—said Hollis—"I see you've bought the dog for me. What did you give for him."

"Well, Sir,"—replied loates—"I didn't exactly buy him; but I 'eard you say as you'd like 'im, so ere'e is."

The Master Gunner's dob was "found" again that afternoon and Loates got a shilling reward for finding it.

There are few soldiers who have not got a fault of some sort, and "Daddy" was no exception to the general rule. Before he took on as servant, his particular failing was his inability to celebrate event unaided by the consumption of a large quantity of malt liquor and this is apt to lead to trouble.

One Saturday afternoon the company won the final of the Garrison Football Cup, beating the rival company by three clear goals, and as a natural consequence 10 o'clock on Monday morning found "Daddy" interviewing the Major with his cap off, and in the immediate company of a file of the guard.

"Loates" said the Major "you are charged with being 'drunk and riotous,' what have you got to say?"

"Sir,—" replied the culprit in a most aggrieved tone, "drunk I may have been but "righteous" I was not and I can bring witnesses to prove it."

One morning when he brought in my shaving water he remarked in a most solemn voice.

"Another of our chaps gone wrong."

I was very surprised to hear this as the company was, as a rule very well behaved and so I naturally asked what the matter was.

"Why," he said "Gunner Williams as gone and got married."

Greatly relieved to learn that it was nothing more serious and hoping to draw him out, I asked why he did not get married too.

"Oh, I'm not that sort but"—brightening—"if I' "ad" a wife I'd buy her a wash tub and a looking-glass and make 'er work." Of course I knew that when a man is married (on the strength) his wife's share of the company washing provides a large portion of the "needful" for the home, but the looking-glass puzzled me.

"What do you want the glass for?" I asked. "Well, you see, if she didn't choose to work she could just sit down and—watch' erself starve to death."

Poor old "Daddy." He died of pneumonia in Londonderry hospital soon after he got home from abroad, and the service is the worse off for the loss of a soildier of the old type—always ready to grouse always ready for his pint, but always ready to do his share of work when wanted.—(J. F. K. in the "Civil and Millitary Gazette."

MR. BURNS, in a printed reply, says the latest available figures of the expenditure by local bodies in England and Wales relate to the year of 1905-6. The total expenditure of the local authorities other than that defrayed out of loans amounted in the year approximately to £114,450,000. The gross amount of their outstanding loans at the end of the year was approximately, £485,000,000. The expenditure and loans of the Metropolitan Water Board are included in these figures.

TOLSTOY AND THE TSAR'S GOVERNMENT.

A Terrific Impeachment.

A terrific impeachment of the Tsar's Government and its policy of hanging has been written by Count Tolstoy, and appeared in a recent issue of the "Daily Chronicle," where it fills nearly four columns.

Here are the closing passages of this passionate protest:—

"I know that men are but human, that we all are weak, that we all err, and that one cannot judge another. I have long struggled against the feeling that was and is aroused in me by those responsible for these awful crimes, and aroused the more the higher they stand on the social ladder. But I neither can nor will struggle against that feeling any longer.

"I cannot and will not: first, because an exposure of these people who do not see the full criminality of their actions is necessary for them as well as for the multitude that, influenced by the external honor and laundation accorded to these persons, approve their terrible deeds and even try to imitate them. Secondly, I cannot and will not struggle any longer, because (I frankly confess it) I hope my exposure of those men will, one way or other, evoke the expulsion I desire from the set in which I am now living, and in which I cannot but feel myself to be a participator in the crimes committed around me.

"IN THE NAME OF THE GENERAL WELFARE."

"Everything now being done in Russia is done in the name of the general welfare, in the name of the protection and tranquility of the inhabitants of Russia. And if this be so, than it is also all done for me, who live in Russia. For me, therefore, exists the destitution of the people, deprived of the first, most natural right of man—the right to use the land on which he is born: for me the half-million men torn away from wholesome peasant life, and dressed in uniforms and taught to kill; for me that false so called priesthood, whose chief duty it is to pervert and conceal true Christianity, for me all these transportations of men from place to place; for me these hundreds of thousands of hungry workmen wandering about Russia; for me these hundreds of thousands of unfortunates dying of typhus and scurvy in the fortresses and prisons which do not suffice for such a multitude; for me the mothers, wives, and fathers of the exile, the prisoners, and those who are hanged are suffering; for me are these spies and this bribery; for me the interment of these dozens and hundreds of men who have been shot; for me the horrible work goes on of these hangmen, at first enlisted with difficulty, but now no longer so loathing their work; for me exist these gallows, with well-soaped cords from which hang women, children, and peasants; for me exists this terrible embitterment of man against his fellow-man.

"Strange as is the statement that all this is done for me, and that I am a participator in these terrible deeds, I cannot but feel that there is an indubitable interdependence between my spacious room, my dinner, my clothing, my leisure and these terrible crimes committed to get rid of those who would like to take from me what I use. And though I knew that these homeless, embittered, depraved people—who cut for the Government's threats would deprive me of all I am using—are products of that same Government's actions, still I cannot help feeling that at present my peace really is dependent on all the horrors that are now being perpetrated by the Government.

"And being conscious of this, I can no longer endure it, but must free myself from this intolerable position!

"It is impossible to live so! I, at any rate, cannot and will not live so.

"That is why I write this, and will circulate it by all means in my power, both in Russia and abroad; that one of two things may happen: either that these inhuman deeds may be stopped, or that my connection with them may be snapped, and I put in prison, where I may be clearly conscious that these horrors are not committed on my behalf; or still better (so good that I dare not even dream of such happiness), they may put on me, as on those twenty or twelve peasants, a shroud and a cap, and may push me also off a bench so that by my own weight I may tighten the well-soaped noose round my old throat.

"To attain one of these two aims, I address myself to all the participators in these terrible deeds, beginning with those who put on their brother men and women and children those caps and nooses—from the prison warders up to you, chief organisers and authorisers of these terrible crimes.

"COME TO YOUR SENSES."

"Brother men! Come to your senses, stop and think, consider what you are doing! Remember who you are!

"Before being hangmen, generals, public prosecutors, judges, Premiers or Tsar—are you not men? To-day allowed a peep into God's world, to-morrow ceasing to be (You hangmen of all grades in particular, who have evoked and are evoking special hatred. should remember this). It is possible that you, who have had this short glimpse of God's world (for even if you be not murdered, death is always close behind us all), is it possible that in your lucid moments you do not see that your vocation in life cannot be to torment and kill men; yourselves trembling with fear of being killed, lying to yourselves, to others and to God; assuring yourselves an others that by participating in these things you are doing an important and grand work for the welfare of millions? Is it possible that—when not intoxicated by your surroundings, by flattery, and by the customary sophistries—you do not each one of you know that this is all mere talk only invented that while doing most evil deeds you may still consider yourself a good man? You cannot but know that you, like each of us have but one real duty, which includes all others; the duty of living the short space granted us in accord with the Will that sent you into this world, and of leaving it in accord with that Will. And that Will desires only one thing: love from man to man.

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in patricnlar that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by administrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

Parry, Smith & Co's.

SALE.

Increases in Popularity daily—Increases in attractions daily—Increases in Value daily.

OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT

is a well pleased and satisfied customer. We do all in our power to please our customers but how far we succeed is evidenced by the great influx of orders and customers who pour in like a perpetual stream.

CENTRE PLAIT

Splendid Line of men's white matte shirts with soft fronts, and stiff cuffs. English made in all sizes to go at Rs. 2-15 each.

About 81 doz. only of men's shirts of all sorts and conditions to go at absolute cost prices. All sizes and all fresh goods, so hurry up and secure some.

English made dress shirts in all sizes. Size 1, 2, or 3 stud holes, 100 dozen just unpacked to be cleared at Rs. 2-15 each.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

200 dozen of Fancy Coloured Neglige Shirts in smart designs and good Washing Colours to go at Rs 1-15 each.

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

OUR REMNANTS.

From all departments. Their name is Legion! the assortment is startling and the utilitarian need go no further—in fact they are the talk of the Town so why go elsewhere for such unheard of Bargains.

SEE OUR PRICE LISTS.

A Mountain of Shirts of all Prices, Styles and kinds to go absolutely at Cost Price.

SEE OUR PRICES

THE LADIES HATS!!

Such a Variety—Such good styles—Such low prices. Such a Brilliant display and yet everyone reduced in price to what they actually cost us. They have to go and go they will at the prices we have marked them.

Parry, Smith & Co's.

SALE!!!

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

ombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana.

A SENSATIONAL GAME.

The annual cricket fixture between the Bombay mkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana, which came yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, brimful of dramatic interest and was remarkable a series of sensational surprises through which h the contending elevens passed during the rse of the match. The scale turned now to this, to that side. The Parsee Gymkhana, who had first knock at the wickets, could make only which was comparatively a poor total to made by them, considering the fact that r team included no less than five men, who at one time or other participated in great fixtures of the Presidency Conte t was the first surprise, which was followed another when the Bombay Gymkhana t in to bat. The total stood at 60 at the fall he second wicket, which was not a bad begin- g. But subsequently, the Gymkhana innings more a procession to and from the kets than anything else. The next seven kets fell for only 28 runs. Even the Gymkhana ipper," Commander Vines, who was expected give one more of his delightful displays of tific slogging, failed for once to come off. The apse of the Bombay Gymkhana team was, like t of their opponents, unaccountable. Dubash d Madon were maintaining a good length and oc- sionally breaking in, and they gave a lot of uble to the batsmen, but at no time was their ndling particularly deadly, nor was the wicket ite difficult. As stated above, the Bombay Gym ana total stood at 88 at the fall of the ninth cket. As it then looked as if there s no chance of a second innings being played, the ult of the first innings, which was to have cided the game, was keenly awaited by all at is stage. The Parsees had made 93 in the first ings and the home team had not then made 88 the loss of 9 wickets. The game became intense- interesting at this stage. The Bombay Gym- ana wanted only six runs to win the match. uld they make the required number of runs?— t was the question. There was the proverbial rious uncertainty f cricket to be taken into ount. Coombs and Clarke, however, hit up the quired number of runs.

The Bombay Gymkhana had won the match. erybody thought so. The Parsees might play t the little time that was left, as a complete ond innings was apparently impossible owing to nt of time. But that was not to be. There was one re surprise in store, which was unfolded, when the rsees opened their second innings and adopted forcing tactics. From the very commencemen, their second venture, they went in for slogging h a view to hitting up half a century or so and sending in the Bombay Gymkhana to bat for out an hour, during which time, they had a ssibility, though a remote one, of disposing of the me team for something below their own total. t they failed in their tactics and had to resort to one-walling, after they had lost five wickets for runs; otherwise they stood the chance of in- rring an innings' defeat. Still they declared hen their total stood at 74 runs at the fall of 9 ckets. The Bombay Gymkhana now required runs to win the match, which they hit up for the ss of 5 wickets exactly three minutes before the of time, and won the match by 5 wickets and 1

For the Bombay Gymkhana, Turner and Townend rried off the batting honours; while the bowling urels rested with Coombs and Milne, who secured e very fine analyses of 5 wickets for 27 runs, and wickets for 23 runs respectively, the former in the st and the latter in the second innings of the arsee Gymkhana. J. D. Mody and Divecha con- buted very useful innings to the Parsee total, d Madon and Dubash proved very useful trund- s for their team.

THE PLAY.

The Parsee Gymkhana winning the toss elected bat, and sent in J. D. Mody and J. D. Antia r.) to face the bowling of Milne and Clarke. ns came in in singles at the commencement, but he second over of Clarke, Mody drove him to boundary for four. Shortly after Milne broke ough Antia's defence with a beautiful off-break —1—3). S. M. Chothia, the young Elphin- nian, then partnered Mody and brought up first decade with a single off Milne. e game continued dull, Milne's good gth deliveries and Clarke's beautiful leg-breaks cing the batsmen to resort to stonewalling tics. With the total at 20, Chothia was caught Clarke by Turner, who brought about extremely beautiful one-handed catch. The ch was a beauty, and fully deserved the d applause which greeted it (20—2—4). D. E. dy was the next man in, and a little after J. D. dy sent up the third decade by driving Clarke for a . The total stood at 30, when Coombs relieved rke at the Gymkhana end. In Coombs' second er, D. E. Mody was beautifully caught in the slips Milne (41—3—3). N. Saklatwalla then went in. atters did not look rosy for the Parsees, who had t three of their best bats for a paltry 41. There was t another disaster in store for them, as in the next er, J. D. Mody, who had been playing a faultless e, was smartly caught in the slips by Coombs Milne. The retiring batsman had contributed to the Parsee total (45—4—29). A. F. Divecha t in, and immediately afterwards Coombs clean- led N. Saklatwalla, the Parsee "skipper," with very first ball of his next over (45—5—4). J. cha was the next man in. The total had been en to only 52, when Turner brought about other remarkable catch at cover, and the new- er had to return to the pavilion with only one his credit (52—6—1). J. J. Dubash was the eighth rsee representative. With the total at 63, Stile- n was put on to bowl in place of Milne at the thern end, whose fifth ball Divecha sent over western boundary following up the sixer with autiful quartette and bringing up the seventh ade. Divecha's merry career at the wickets was, wever, cut short, as in the next over he was caught he slips by Townend off Coombs (74—7—15). P. Lam then went in and Clarke relieved Stileman he Police Court end. The total had been increased only four, when Lam was given l-b-w to Coombs —8—0). J. D. Antia (Snr.) partnered Dubash, gave an easy catch to Hearson at mid-off and red with 10 to his credit (78—9—10). S. S. Madon the last man in. He gave a chance in the slips ch was not accepted, and the telegraph board alled 80, which was quickly followed by the decade, as the result of some hard hitting ntia and Madon. The partnership, however, came to an end, Antia skying a ball off Clarke he long field, and being caught by Milne. The ee Gymkhana innings which had lasted only ur and fifty-five minutes, terminated with the t at 93 (93—10—5).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

aptain Turner and Lieutenant Townend opened Bombay Gymkhana innings, the Parsee attack g entrusted to Madon and Antia (Snr). Turner scored a single off the second ball of Madon's first over and a triplet off the first ball of Antia. A few more singles and triplets followed, and the first decade was telegraphed. The second decade was not long in coming, thanks to some pretty strokes by Turner and Townend. At this stage Dubash relieved Antia at the Gymkhana end. The Gymkhana made 23 without the loss of a wicket, when rain stopped further play, which had to be held over till after lunch time.

On the match being resumed after lunch, Dubash trundling from the Gymkhana end bowled a maiden. Townend in the third over of Dubash beautifully cut him to the boundary for four and the telegraph showed the third decade. Turner responded by driving the same bowler for a quartette, but a little later, the trundler broke through Turner's defence. The outgoing batsman had contributed 20 in correct style (41—1—20). Lieutenant Alexander partnered Townend, and Madon sent down a maiden. The half century was telegraphed and Townend welcomed it with hitting a four off Dubash. Another maiden off Madon followed. The total now stood at 60, when Alexander was caught and bowled by Madon (60—2—4). J. S. Milne was the next man in, but he soon returned to the pavilion without breaking his duck, being clean bowled by Madon (60—3—0) Commander Vines partnered Townend who succumbed to a fine off-break off Dubash. Townend had contributed a useful 32 by faultless cricket and he was received with loud cheering on his return to the pavilion (60—4—32). At this stage matters looked gloomy for the home team who had lost the last three wickets without the addition of a single run to the total. Vines and Phillips raised the total to 80, when Antia, who was put on to bowl in place of Dubash, clean-bowled Phillips (80—5—8). Hearson then partnered the Gymkhana "skipper," but he was soon out to a beautiful catch by Poncha off Antia (82—6—2). P. M. D. Sanderson who was the eighth man in, was soon run out (85—7—0). Stileman now went in, but with the addition of only to the total, he was bowled by Antia, (88—8—0). Coombs partnered the Gymkhana Captain, who was shortly after out to a brilliant catch in the slips by Chothia off Madon. Vines retired with 18 to his credit (88—9—18). Clarke was the last man in. The game became intensely interesting at this stage. The total stood at 90 and the Gymkhana wanted only a 4 to pass the Parsee total. Clarke and Coombs scored a single each. Only one run was now wanted to equalise the Parsee total and Clarke scored that much coveted single amid tremendous cheering, which was renewed when he scored yet another single, passing the Parsee total. He skied a ball off Antia on to mid-off, but J. D. Mody muffed it and the Gymkhana passed the Parsee score. The century was immediately after telegraphed. Coombs was then caught in the slips by Chohtia off Madon. The Bombay Gymkhana first innings concluded with the total at 101 (101—10—7).

PARSEE GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

Chothia and J. D. Mody opened the Parsee Gymkhana second innings. It opened disastrously for the Parsees, as Chothia in trying to pull Milne was caught at the wickets by Sanderson (4—1—4); Poncha was the next man in. He scored 8, when he was clean-bowled by Milne (16—2—8). Antia (jnr.) partnered Mody, who was shortly after caugh, at the wickets by Sanderson off Clarke (20—3—6) The Parsee "skipper," Saklatwalla, then went in but before any addition could be made to the total Milne clean-bowled Antia with a lovely off-break (20—4—0). D. E. Mody was the sixth man in, but was soon out to a catch in the slips by Townend off Milne (20—5—0). Divecha then partnered Saklatwalla who was smartly caught in the slips by Vines off Milne (21—6—1). Dubash was the next man in. With the total at 35, Coombs relieved Clarke at the Gymkhana end. Dubash and Divecha raised the total to 54, when the former was caught and bowled by Clarke (54—7—15). Antia (snr.) was the ninth man in. Phillip relieved Coombs at the Gymkhana end, and shortly after, Sanderson stumped Antia off Clarke (58—8—0). Lam then partnered Divecha and the sixth decade was telegraphed. Turner was now put on to bowl in place of Phillips, whom Divecha drove to the boundary and brought up the sixth decade. Shortly after, however, Divecha was caught by Phillips off Turner. The retiring batsman had contributed an useful innings of 33, by steady cricket (74—9—33). The Parsee Gymkhana at this stage declared their innings closed and sent in their opponents to bat.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

The Bombay Gymkhana were set to make 67 runs within fifty minutes, to win the match. Turner and Townend faced the bowling of Madon and Antia. Turner hit the very first ball of Madon's first over to the boundary for four, Townend responding by glancing Antia to the leg boundary for four. The first decade was soon telegraphed. With the total at 24, Dubash was put on to bowl in place of Antia. Towend, in Madon's next over, consequently drove the trundler twice to the boundary but in attempting to drive him a third time was clean bowled by him. (37—1—20). Phillips then went in, but was soon l-b-w to the same trundler (37—2—0). Sanderson was the fourth man in. Turner was here missed by Dubash, but was clean-bowled in Madon's next over (38—3—13). Hearson was the fifth representative of the Bombay Gymkhana. He opened his shoulders and by means of vigorous hitting, brought the total to 59, when he succumbed to a fine ball off Antia (59—4—15). Commander Vines was next in, but immediately after, he was bowled by Antia. (59—5—0). Alexander then went in, and shortly after, Sanderson hit the winning stroke by sending Madon to the boundary for four. The Bombay Gymkhana thus won the match by 5 wickets and one run, exactly three minutes before the time fixed for drawing the stumps. The following are the scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

Mr J D Mody, c Coombs, b Milne	29
Mr J D Antia (Jnr), b Milne	3
Mr S M Chothia, c Turner, b Clarke	4
Mr D E Mody, c Milne, b Coombs	5
Mr N Saklatwalla, b Coombs	4
Mr A F Divecha, c Townend, b Coombs	15
Mr J Poucha, c Turner, b Coombs	1
Mr J J Dubash, c Hearson, b Clarke	10
Mr P B Lam, l-b-w, b Coombs	0
Mr J D Antia (Snr), c Milne, b Clarke	3
Mr S S Madon, not out	12
Extras	7
Total	93

PARSEE GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

Mr S M Chothia, c Sanderson. b Milne	4
Mr J D Mody, c Sanderson b Clarke	6
Mr Poucha, b Milne	8
Mr Antia, (Jun) b Milne	0
Mr Saklatwalla, c Vines b Milne	1
Mr D E Mody. c Townend b Milne	0
Mr Divecha, c Phillips b Turner	33
Mr Dubash, c and b Clarke	15
Mr Antia, (Senr) st Sanderson b Clarke	0
Mr P B Lam, not out	3
Mr S S Madon, did not bat	
Extras	4
Total (for the loss of 9 wickets)	74

Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

Capt Turner, b Dubash	20
Lt Townend, b Dubash	32
Lt Alexander, c and b Madon	4
Mr J S Milne, b Madon	0
Comdr Vines, c Chothia, b Madon	18
Mr G C Phillips, b Antia	3
Mr F P Hearson, c Poucha, b Antia	2
Mr P M D Sanderson, run out	0
Mr C G Stileman, b Antia	0
Mr E K Coombs, c Chothia, b Madon	7
Mr F J Clarke, not out	6
Extras	4
Total	101

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—2nd Innings.

Capt Turner, b Madon	13
Lieut Townend, b Madon	20
Mr Phillips, l-b-w, b Madon	0
Mr Sanderson, not out	13
Mr Hearson, b Antia	15
Comdr Vines, b Antia	0
Mr Alexander, not out	0
(The rest did not bat)	
Extras	6
Total (for the loss of 5 wickets)	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.—First Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	13	24	3	2
Clarke	11	25	2	3
Coombs	8	27	1	5
Stileman	1	10	0	0

PARSEE GYMKHANA.—Second Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	8	23	1	5
Clarke	9	30	0	3
Coombs	4	6	1	0
Phillips	2	6	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—1st Innings

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Madon	23	38	7	4
Antia (Jur)	9	23	0	3
Dubash	13	36	3	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Madon	7	29	0	3
Antia	3	19	0	2
Dubash	3	13	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. INDEPENDENT C. C.

This match was played at the Cross Maidan yesterday and resulted in a win for the Independent Cricket Club by 100 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr C Bedell, b Dubash	12
Mr Saward, b Limboovala	0
Mr S Gordon, b Limboovala	1
Mr F West, b Limboovala	0
Mr N Hunt, b Limboovala	0
Mr G Osborne, b Limboovala	0
Mr C Hewlett, b Limboovala	3
Mr Blamford, b Limboovala	4
Mr J Curry, b Dubash	0
Mr A'Kinch, b Dubash	7
Mr A Bishop, b Limboovala	15
Extra	0
Total	42

INDEPENDENT C. C.

Mr F Driver, b West	3
Mr R Cama, b West	9
Mr M Ditivalla, b West	38
Mr D Kharas, b Hewlett	12
Mr R Shroff, b Hewlett	9
Mr K Dhalla, b West	7
Mr B Mistry, b West	0
Mr F Dubash, b West	29
Mr M Limboovala, b Bishop	23
Mr F Spencer, b Saward	15
Mr J Vikaji, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	151

BOMBAY MUSLIMS C. C. vs. TWISTA KASARA C. C.

A match was played between the abovementioned Club on the Esplanade, on Sunday the 9th inst. The former batting first scored 57, Messrs. Bustani and Karim contributing 17 and 14 respectively. The Twista Kasara C. C. were only able to score 22 Messrs. Dandekar J. and Shete P. scoring 12 and 7 respectively. The match thus resulted in a draw. Scores:—

THE BOMBAY MUSLIMS C. C.

Mr A G Shaik, c Dandekar b Hazara	2
Mr Karim. c Aglave, b Shete	14
Mr S Ahmed, c Vadke, b Hazare	0
Mr Shaik Mahomed, c Hazare, b Shete	8
Mr Shaik Papa, C Vadke, B Harare	8
Mr J S Gazali, b Shete	2
Mr A R Bustani (Capt) c Vadke, b Shete.	17
Mr S A Brelvi, b Shete	2
Mr A G Syed, b Vadke	3
Mr Zoolfikar Ali, B Shete	0
Mr G Mohomed not out	1
Total	57

THE TWISTA KASARA C. C.

Mr P Shete, b Mahmood	7
Mr M P Hazare, b Mahmood	0
Mr J Dandeker (Capt), b Bustani	12
Mr Vadke, b Papa	0
Mr Dare, c Syed, b Bustani	2
Mr S G Hazare, b Papa	0
Mr S S Samal, b Bustani	0
Mr Ramsingh, not out	1
Mr N P Hazare, b Papa	0
Mr K Dandeker	Did not bat.
Mr R Aglave	Did not bat.
Total (for 8 wickets)	22

G. I. P. R. AD. OFFICES vs. TEL. REC. C. C

This match resulted in a win for the G. I. P. by 16 runs. Scores:—

G. I. P. R. AD. OFFICES.

Mr C Malone, l-b-w b G Sorris	19
Mr Shamrao, c Edie, b G Sorris	8
Mr Parekh, c V D'Souza, b G Sorris	2
Mr Stevenson, b G Sorris	0
Mr S Palwanker, b G Sorris	3
Mr W George (Capt), c Taylor, b G Sorris	0
Mr V Palwanker, b Taylor	23
Mr C M Ali, b G Sorris	4
Mr Dracott, run out	7
Mr Nagpurwala, c S D'Silva, b Taylor	0
Mr N Essai, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	78

GOVT. TELE. REC. C. C.

Mr H Netscher, c Dracott, b S Palwanker	5
Mr G Sorris, run out	3
Mr A Moore, c George, b S Palwanker	10
Mr G Edie, c Shamrao, b S Palwanker	11
Mr S D'Silva, c and b S Palwanker	3
Mr V D'Souza, not out	18
Mr A Taylor, c Malone, b S Palwanker	1
Mr B D'Souza, c Essai, b Parekh	5
Mr A D'Silva, c V Palwanker, b Parekh	1
Mr N Leslie (Capt), c Essai, b S Palwanker	0
Mr W Sorris, c V Palwanker, b S Palwanker	3
Extras	2
Total	62

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 22 runs. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr R V Agasker, c and b Balsara	13
Mr S K Diveker, b Vatcha	4
Mr K A Date, b Bulsara	15
Mr P K Telang, c Mulla, b Bulsara	1
Mr R A Wagle, c Vakil, b Bulsara	15
Mr P Baleo, c Vatcha, b Pochkhanawalla	25
Mr Dasheti, c Mulla, b Pochkhanawalla	2
Mr D K Telang, not out	18
Mr W R Talpade, c Pochkhanwalla, b Vatcha	3
Mr N H Kharwa, l b w Pochkhanwalla	0
Mr Bhatavdeker, c Pochkhanawala, b Vatcha	2
Extras	7
Total	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vatcha	16	6	33	3
Bulsara	8	1	41	4
Pochkhanavala	8	0	24	3

LIBERAL C. C.

Mr Daruwalla, b Talpade	0
Mr Driver, b Talpade	27
Mr Karaka, c P Telang, b Talpade	31
Mr Mulla, b Date	12
Mr Card Master, b Date	1
Mr Pochkhanavala, b Date	0
Mr Bulsara, run out	0
Mr Vakil, b Talpade	0
Mr Vatcha, b Talpade	1
Mr Saher, l-b-w, b Talpade	0
Mr Daver, not out	1
Extra	10
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Talpade	18	6	37	6
Baloo	11	3	35	0
Date	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	3

POONA RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 11.

The holiday accounted for a very large attendance on the course to-day, and the betting ring was uncommonly busy in consequence. The weather favoured an excellent afternoon's sport which embraced no fewer than eight events for a second time since the meeting opened. A great many people who affected to be in the know were pretty hard hit during the day, particularly in the Monsoon Plate in which Prince Lyon carrying three pounds more than he did on Saturday last was served up boiling at the lists, but was beaten hollow on this occasion by Lachan who ran him second on Saturday. It was a terrible breaker for punters. For not one out a thousand expected that Prince Lyon could possibly lose the race considering the beautiful form he has struck. Hoyt rode him for all he was worth till, in the straight, Lachlan knocked the stuffing out of him and to the horrors romped home with his head tossing in the air. Apparently there was nothing else in the race and the public knew it to their cost at the finish. This was not the only disappointment. Somebody started that Meazer could not possibly lose the 1st Hopeful Plate and there was a universal wipe out in consequence. The Devon's chances were reckoned and Ali bin Talib's property was left alone which merrily came in for patronage, and a gamer pony could not be admired when he came flying in. Sir Askar was prime favourite in the 1st Little Beginners Plate, but the pot was completely upset when Lassa, well ridden by Tailor, collared the verdict. A similar smash up occurred in the next race, the 2nd Hopeful Plate, when the favourite, Ajeer, took a back seat in favour of Jehanghir who ran a clinker. Lady Lomond proved a perfect lady in justifying public fancy in the closed race, though Yuba had a strong following. On the whole the racing was capital and nothing interfered with its beautiful progress. The following are the results:—

THE 1ST HOPEFUL PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Merrily 7st 13lbs.........Taylor 1
Mr Adil's Colaba 6st 13lbs.........Heeroo 2
Messrs A M Ameer and Newton's Viceroy 8st 1lb (carried 7st 13lbs).........Mujeed 3

Also ran—Meazar 8st 5lbs, Lofan 8st 5lbs, Devon 8st 2lbs, Dardenelles 8st 2lbs, Fritz 8st, Fallah 8st, Bin Saood 7st 13lbs, Dodger 7st 13lbs. Russam 7st 8lbs, Nillum 7st 13lbs, England 7st 13lbs, Jarbam 7st 13lbs, Hamrin 7st 13lbs (carried 7st 8lbs), Mindwar 7st 8lbs, (carried 7st 9lbs), Clincher 7st 7lbs, Aden 7st 2lbs, and Colaba 13st.

Betting.—2 to 1 Meazar; 4 to 1 Nillum, Devon and Colaba, 6 to 1 Merrily; 8 to 1 Aden and Fritz, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—England and Bin Saood were the first to show out and to lead the way up to the bend where Colaba forged to the front and led into the straight with Merrily lying at his heels; a short distance from home Merrily passed the order and won by a half a length, 1 1/4 lengths between second and third.

Time 1 min. 25 secs.

1ST LITTLE BEGINNERS PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Lassa 8st 8lbs.........Taylor 1
Mr. M Goculdass' Orby 7st 10lbs.........Hoyt 2
Mr Kadoo bin Sahib's Hishian 7st 13lbs ...Heeroo 3

Also ran.—Light 8st 8lbs, Real Blood 8st 8lbs, Brussels 8st 2lbs, Raffles 8st 2lbs, Selection 7st 13lbs, Tamir 7st 13lbs. (carried 7st 8lbs,) Sir Asker, 7st 10lbs, Sir George, 7st 10lbs, and Kurapatkin, 7st 1lb.

Betting.—Evens Sir Askar; 3 to 1 Raffles; 4 to 1 Hishan; 6 to 1 Lassa; 7 to 1 Brussels and Selection; 8 to 1 Orby and Light, and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Orby, attended by Lassa, was in front of the bunch till the home turn wehre Hishan attempted to get on terms with the order, but failed. Then Lassa was extended and getting in front of Orby near the stand, won in splendid race by a neck; 3-4 length between second and third.

Time—1mins, 11secs.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's Posco 9st 4lbs.........Hill 1
Mr M Goculdas' Lady Metal 7st 8lbs.........Hoyt 2
Mr Kelso's St Patrick 7st 11lbs.........Kilorn 3

Alto ran:—Mozart 8st. 8lbs., Coquette (late Faded Lilly) 8st. 4lbs., and Conscience 7st. 3lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Posco; 5 to 1 Lady Metal; 6 to 1 St. Patrick; evens Mozart; 8 to 1 Coquette.

The Race.—Posco and St. Patrick piloted the distance up to the bend where St. Patrick was displaced by Lady Metal, while Posco continued to lead in front of the stand. Lady Metal and Posco made a great race of it to the finish. Posco won by a neck; 3/4 length between second and third. Time—1min. 16 3/4 secs.

THE SECOND HOPEFUL PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's Jehangir 7st 8lbs.........Killorn 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Grey Rose 7st. 8lbs......... 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Changez 8st 5lbs.........Taylor 3

Also ran.—Respectable 8st 7lbs, Gazlean 8st 1lb, (caried 7st 13lbs), Wellington 7st 13lbs, Rubdin 7st 13lbs, Arab Sheik 7st 13lbs, Fanetahal Kher 7st 13lbs, Mutlag 7st 8lbs, M. V. O. 7st 8lbs, Areadia 7st 8lbs, Moosahad 7st 8lbs, Fate 6st 12lbs, and Manlicher 6st 1lb.

Betting:—Evens Ajiel, 3 to 1 Jehangir; 8 to 1 Grey Rose; 12 to 1 Changiz; 16 to 1 Respectable; 20 to 1 Gazlean, Wellington, Arab Sheik, Rubdin and Fathali; Evens Mutlag; 6 to 1 M. V. O.; 30 to 1 Arcadia and the rest.

The race,—Respectable led out from the start but was soon overtaken by Ajiel, Grey Rose and Jehanghir till in the straight Grey Rose and Jehanghir piloted the distance to the stand where Jehanghir drew out and won comfortably by 3 lengths; 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time,—1 min. 23 2/5 secs.

THE CLUB PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Morrison's Lady Lomond 10st 11lbs Major Moore 1
Major G. Moore's Tete a-tete 10st 7lbs. Capt Hopwood 2
Capt Hodgson's The Earl 11st 5lbs...Capt Meynell 3

Also ran—Yuba 10st 11lbs, and Oscudor 10st 7lbs.

Betting—1 1/2 to 1 Lady Lomond; 1 1/4 to 1 Yuba; 3 to 1 The Earl; 8 to 1 the others.

The race—Lady Lomond led from the start and won handsomely by 3-4 length; a neck dividing second and third.

Time—1 min 7 1-5 secs.

THE TALEGAON PLATE. 6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's Mint 7st 12lbs.........Killorn 1
Mr M Goculdas' Vedas 8st 10lbs......Robinson 2
Mr P H Burns' Mumbra 7st 10lbs.........Southall 3

Also ran.—Grey Falcon 9st 4lbs, Gold Mint 8st 11lbs, Meerjan, 8st 6lbs, Ashroff, 8st 4lbs, Hermit 8st 3lbs, Darby 8st 1lb. Mainoon 7st 10lbs, Yatim, 7st 9lbs, Osborne 7st 8lbs, Caravan, 8st 12lbs, and Settler, 6st 10lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Mint; 4 to 1 Vedas; 8 to 1 Mumbra; 3 to 1 Hermit; 6 to 1 Darby and Gold Mint; and longer odds the rest.

The race.—Hermit was the first to show out with Vedas at his girths, while the rest were close up in the straight. Hermit fell back and Mint coming up to Vedas won by a neck; 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 32 secs.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr R R S's Lachland 8st 5lbs,.........Hill; 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Dulcimer 8st 2lbs,...Robinson 2
Mr S A Wahed's Sir Galahad 8st 4lbs...Fergusson. 3

Also ran.—Prince Lyon 8st 9lbs, Spirea 8st 6lbs, Sugar Apple 8st 4ls, Golden Morn 8st 2lbs, and Not Now 7st 11lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Prince Lyon; 3 to 1 against Lachlan; 6 to 1 Sir Galahad; 15 to 1 Dulcimer; 10 to 1 Spirea and longer odds the others.

The race.—Spirea attended by Lachlan and Sir Galahad led up to the bend where Prince Lyon came up and took second place; then in the straight Spirea shut up and Lachlan came to the front with Dulcimer close up, while Prince Lyon having fallen back Lachlan had the race safe at this point of the journey and won by the length; half a length dividing second and third.

Time—1min. 46 2-5secs.

2ND LITTLE BEGINNERS PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr Yussuf Abdoola's Gowalior 7st 7lbs......Hoyt 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Special 8st 3lbs.........Taylor 2
Mr A Jamsetjee's Good Morning 7st 13lbs...Fisher 3

Also ran:—Virtuous Boy 8st 8lbs; Hasty Jack 8st 8lbs; Sirur 8st. 5lbs.; Bhansa 8st. 5lbs.; Murzook 8st. 5lbs.; Bruce 8st. 5lbs.; Godolphin 8st. 2lbs, and Haymaker 7st. 7lbs.

Betting.—1 1-2 to 1 Special; 3 to 1 Gowalior; 3 to 1 Murzook; 5 to 1 Sirur; 6 to 1 Good Morning and 12 to 1 the rest.

The race.—Godolphin and Virtuous Boy made the running up to the bend where Special came up and led into the straight. Here a good race ensued between Special and Gowalior till Gowalior was extended and won by 2 1-2 lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1 min 9 secs.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The opening match of the tenth week saw the Royal Scots "A" beat the Commercial Gymkhana by three goals to one, but the margin of two points must not be taken to indicate the difference in the strength of the rivals; a draw or at the greatest, a goal more, would have been nearer the mark. The Scots had the same team as that which tied with the Artillery on Saturday, while the Gymkhana had a representative eleven, with all the disaffected players back again. There cannot be two opinions that it was a level game and had the civilians a strong man in charge of their posts, the disastrous result could surely have been avoided.

Yesterday was an ideal football day. The slight drizzles just before the commencement and during interval had no effect on the ground, but a blustering wind which started after a quarter of an hour's play did some damage to the shooting in front of the Bandstand goal. Being a public holiday, a large number of spectators were present and the stand was packed to the full.

The Royals were the first to score, and soon afterwards the Commercials equalized. A shot from Kennoway having struck Chapman on the breast, the ball glanced into the nets and, meeting and unready goalie, rested itself securely. But for the latter advantage, the exchanges which were even during the initial moiety, continued to be so also in the succeeding period, and but for the irresistibleness of Kennoway, this half would have resulted pointless. One remark has to be made about the Gymkhana play during the second half. Towards the close a player or two holding important positions looked despondent—a few of the spectators called it demoralization and it was not—at the score against them and would not exert themselves. This spirit has been exhibited by the Commercial Gymkhana in the past few occasions and is very much to be deprecated. Football is mainly game of training, skill, and action and every little second of the sixty minutes, specially those toward the close may bring on unexpected results. The Commercials are to be one of the elevens competing in the forthcoming Rovers Tournament and let it be hoped they will fight hard and bitter to the very finish.

Combination was not a special feature of this encounter and the absence of it was particularly noticeable amongst the Scots. In a scrambling game and which was also a fast one, every man had his work cut out. For the Commercials, Woolley (inside-left) and Barrett outside-right worked with great determination, while Tweedle, the outside-left occasionally made some pretty centres. The halves played a grand game and were seen at their best. The backs also were good and Chapman treated the public with some robust kicking. Amongst the Scots, Kennoway was brilliant while Girdwood was an ideal centre-forward. Their half-line and backs, of the latter particularly Weymess, played a sound defensive game. Their custodian Bryce hadn't much to do, but whenever challenged he was found, as usual, ready.

The "A" from the southern end kicked off and very even exchanges were witnessed for the first quarter of an hour. Then a volley from the military outside-left having been cleared by Ratcliffe, a corner was incurred and, in a scrimmage, MacConnan scored. Bent on avenging the disaster, a determined attack was made on the Scots' posts and a stinger from Kennoway having been cleared by Bryce with his fist, Elliot, handy there, headed the ball in to equalize. Up and down play again set in and just as this period was drawing to a close, a shot from Kennoway struck Chapman and glanced inwards and finding Ratcliffe unready, the ball rested itself securely. Tweedle then dribbling the leather centred but Bryce cleared in time and a hot one from Woolley also met the same fate. Score:—

Royal Scots "A" team......... 2 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana......... 1 goal.

After lemons, the Gymkhana from their kick-off were the aggressors but were not allowed to cross the line. Again level play was the order of the day, and the defence at both ends was very sound. For the civilians, the halves were as often seen tackling the invaders as feeding their forwards. After about twenty minutes' play Kennoway, who was throughout in the thick of the fight, getting past the opposing backs, sent a beautiful shot which made no mistake and registered No. 3 for the Scots. Up and down play again ensued and a chance or two were lost by the Commercials through the inertia of their centre-forward.

Score:—

Royal Scots "A" .... 3 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana .... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

R. SCOTS "A"

Goal—Bryce.
Backs—Weymess, Williams.
Half-backs—Lamont, Wilson, Drescoll.
Forwards—Martin, Bolton, Girdwood, Kennoway, MacConnan.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal.—Ratcliffe.
Backs.—Harwood, Chapman.
Half-backs.—Kay, Osborne, Hotz.
Forwards.—Barrett, Elliot, Lay, Woolley, Tweedle.
Referee.—Lieutenant. Cudlip R. A.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	13	13	0	0	33	2	26
Royal G. Artillery	12	7	4	1	24	12	15
Royal Scots "A"	10	6	2	2	18	7	14
Commercial Gymkhana	12	4	7	1	14	23	9
Bombay Gymkhana	10	2	5	3	10	14	7
Govt. Telegraph	10	2	5	3	11	21	7
Y. M. C. A.	10	3	6	1	9	22	7
Rovers F. C.	9	0	8	1	4	22	1

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1908.

THE DILATORY CORPORATION.

Whenever the Municipal Election approaches there is invariably a large number of citizens struggling one against another for the honour of being chosen as representatives of the public on the Corporation. They make as many promises as to what they are prepared to do for us and tell us we may rely on them for the faithful fulfilment of those promises. What they are worth may be gathered from the text of the Press Note published yesterday in our news columns. We reproduce it that its significance may be fully realised:—"I (that is the Secretary to Government) am directed to invite attention to my letter No. 7382, dated the 9th December 1907, and subsequent reminders regarding the schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island. The letter has been under the consideration of the Corporation for seven months, and His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that they are now in a position to send, without further delay, a reply containing their views on the subject. I am to add that if the reply is not received by the 31st instant, His Excellency in Council will be unable to delay any longer the consideration of the questions raised, and will proceed to deal with them without the advantage of the advice of the Corporation." No reproof could be more pointed, for none has been so indisputably deserved. Every public body except this—the one, which more than any other is supposed to protect our interests, has sent in its reply. The Corporation has not, though eight months have passed away. Is it that the Corporation is dilatory or that it is incapable of answering a half dozen simple questions?

We believe we are right in saying that a reply has been framed, but that a Committee appointed to consider it has either failed to meet or is unable to make up its collective mind. Surely every Municipal Councillor has his own opinions, formed after deliberate consideration, as to what best should be done—whether it is desirable to prepare schemes for the construction of residential areas in the north of the island, to effect reclamations in Back Bay, utilise Trombay, as to what are the immediate needs of the city in regard to channels of communication, is it desirable to adapt Victoria Terminus for all main passenger traffic into Bombay, whether it is desirable to abolish the railway line between Colaba and Grant Road, what areas are specially suited to the housing of the middle classes and the labouring classes, and what special measures are necessary or desirable in the nature of the provision of cheap workmen's trains? This is practically all that was asked of them and surely it required no considerable space of time and no inordinate mental effort to find answers. If they could not of themselves they have had the advantage of reading the views of every other public body and of many private individuals and might have knocked together an answer of some kind—anything rather than have laid themselves open to a rebuke such as they have brought upon themselves. If Government adopt a scheme which the Corporation does not approve we may expect to hear a deal of impotent protest. There are Councillors who will frame a dozen resolutions in as many minutes, condemning the scheme whatever it is: why could they not devote as much time now in preparing a reply to a few simple questions? If they are ignored in this matter they will stultify themselves before the whole municipal world. We trust members will set themselves to work at once and continue sitting until they have arrived at something like an unanimous conclusion. There need be no difficulty about this. They still have close upon three weeks in which to adopt a reply and, as we have already said, they have the basis of one on which to set to work.

◆

A Parsi Secred Book. The Dinkard is the most valuable of the Parsi sacred books of of Sassanian times, and is esteemed by the modern Parsis as next in rank to their Avesta alone. It is written in Pahlavi which was the vernacular of Parsis in those days of their Sassanian rule in Persia and was in its original state rather voluminous containing as many as nine books, of which only seven have come down to our times. It is the longest work written in Pahlavi extant, and its seven books contain about a hundred and seventy thousand words. It is a most important theological treatise containing a series of explanations of religious matters and duties, and also a pretty detailed account of the twenty-one Nasks which were contained in the Avesta but which are now lost except one Nask and fragments of some others. This latter fact of its giving a synopsis of the contents of the entire Avesta enhances its value for a proper understanding of the religious system of Zoroaster as embodied in its scriptures; and scholars of the religion have long shown a desire to have this treatise made accessible to them in a good edition of the text and if possible in an English translation also. The Trustees of the Sir Jamsetji Translation Fund of the last generation were therefore well advised in providing means from the fund at their disposal for publishing it. They entrusted the task to the best Pahlavi scholar of the day among Parsis, the late Dastur Peshotun Sanjana, who undertook about forty years ago to publish the Pahlavi text of this treatise with its transliteration in Zend characters and also translations into English and Gujarati. He published the first part in 1874, and ever since the latter year this work has continued to drag its slow length along.

Its tenth part has just appeared; but we have not yet seen by any means its last part for it is only just half finished and the other half yet remains to be done. If it proceeds at the rate it has hitherto done, ten parts in 34 years, our sons and possibly grandsons will see its end in 1942. This portentous slowness is the one great blemish of this important work, and does little credit, we must say to Parsi scholarship. Dastur Peshotun, the original editor, died ten years ago after publishing seven volumes and preparing in manuscript the eighth. He was an old man, and the tardiness might be excused in him. But from his son, much younger, whom the Trustees of the Translation Fund have allowed to continue his father's work, we rather expected a better pace. He has only translated and published two parts in ten years. Nor are the parts very long, each containing only about 35 pages of the Pahlavi text. Pahlavi isa difficult language no doubt; but surely there are Pahlavi scholars even among Parsis who have translated other Pahlavi books much more quickly. Dr. West published a translation of the eight and ninth books containing the most important part, namely the account of the lost 21 Nasks of the Avesta, in Max Muller's Sacred Books of the East Series, in 1892 all at once.

These two books contain between them some forty-seven thousand words, or more than one-fourth of the whole Dinkard. In the part first published the present Parsi Editor enters upon the sixth book which contains twenty three thousands words. We hope he will quicken his pace—it is due to the Fund that handsomely patronises the work to the extent of Rs. 1,800 for each part, and to the Parsi community who subscribe to a goodly number and copies at a high price. The contents of this work are important as they give the opinions on all matters of tradition, customs, duties of those who professed the primeval religion before Zoroaster promulgated his reforms. As regards the English translation, it must be said that it is obscure, at times hardly intelligible. But as Mr. Karkaria, who was associated with the late Dastur Peshotun in the English translation off a part of this Dinkard, said in his preface to the seventh volume published in 1894, "the original being an obscure work treating of metaphysical subjects, its translation must necessarily partake of this obscurity to a certain extent." There are some subjects treated in the present part, which are of particular interest to the Parsis at the present day, such as the season of the festival of the dead, lately a matter of rather acrimonious controversy among the Parsis, chiefly owing to a translation by the present editor of this part, of a passage in the Avesta which was almost unanimously rejected as untenable by European and Parsi scholars of the Avesta.

Does it Pay to Exhibit? An old but interesting point has been raised by a correspondent of a contemporary as to whether it pays firms to exhibit at large exhibitions. That many engineering firms seem to think it does is shown by the long list of exhibitors of this class, but what evidence is given in this direction is discounted by the absence from the list of many of the largest and best known firms. One of the features of modern exhibitions as compared with their predecessors is the gradual diminution in the size of the things exhibited. No longer are enormous machines erected to be gazed at by those who do not understand them and a manufacturer of such leviathans has given the very simple explanation that while those who are amazed at them "as exhibits" do not contemplate buying and have no use for such machines, those who have use for them know where to go and base their orders on a very definite proportion of reputation and cost. There are many engineering productions, of course, which do not lend themselves readily to massive and imposing constructions and where this is the case we find a greater willingness on the part of the makers to exhibit. Thus shows of motor-cars, machine tools, and small machinery have in recent years acquired a considerable vogue. The success of the recent machinery exhibitions at Olympia is an illustration of this fact. Another class of exhibit often found at exhibitions consists of things for which there is a large demand with keen competition in the supply. In such cases the makers may reasonably expect a considerable number of buyers to visit their exhibit, and they doubtless feel that if their products are not on view those of their rivals will be. The exhibition, then, virtually becomes a temporary sale-room, although the actual details of transfer may be settled elsewhere. Where exhibitions will always find support is from good but comparatively unknown firms of a certain class which have everything to gain by laying out their wares in a way which is impossible for them in the more unfrequented confines of a shop. To such, exhibiting may be profitable, but in the case of a steam roller or mill plant the buyer, generally, has preconceived notions of standard and, except in the case of the latest improvement, places his order accordingly.

Karim Khan's case has been postponed to the day after to-morrow.

The Karachi Port Trust is inviting tenders for the final issue of 14 lakhs of the four per cent. loan, 1906, of 45 lakhs.

The Nawab of Dacca is seriously ill with diabetes and weekness of the heart. The doctors have ordered absolute rest.

Kotah has had six inches of rain in the past twenty-four hours, Neemuch three, and Mount Abu, Udaipur and Ahmedabad two each.

Lieutenant Cobbs, 29th Punjabis, officiates as recruiting staff officer for the Dogras during the absence on leave of Captain Browne.

The Bengal Government is closing the agricultural class at the Civil Engineering College at Sibjur in November next in anticipation of the opening of a new provincial agricultural college at Sabaur, near Bhagalpore, about this time next year.

Mrs. Collin, wife of the Hon'ble E. W. Collin, member of the Board of Revenue, who has been ill for some time, was yesterday operated on for abscess of the liver at the Eden Sanitarium, by Major Calvert. She stood the operation well, and is progressing favourably.

Mr. Smuts, the Colonial Secretary, in the Transvaal Legislative Assembly, moved the second reading of the Civil Service Bill to provide for the organisation of and discipline in the public service of the Colony and to regulate the retiring pensions of officers therein (other than officers described in the Pensions Ordinance, 1906), and for other purposes. He announced the withdrawal of Clause 54, which gives the Governor power to cause to be investigated the case of indigent persons formerly resident in the Transvaal who have received injury or contracted illness during hostilities. The Colonial Secretary announced however, that a commission would be appointed to investigate the probable expenditure involved in case of the Government admitting such claims.

The Prime Minister of Nepal and his suite left Victoria by special train on July 22nd for Paris on the first stage of their homeward journey. There was a very large assemblage to see him off. Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Under-Secretary for India; Sir William Lee Warner, from the Political Department, India Office; Sir Curzon Wyllie, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, and many members of the Council of India represented the department, while Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher was also present. His Excellency was extremely gratified at his send-off, and as his special train left he leaned from the window of his saloon and called out, "Thank you all very much for coming to see me off."

The marriage took place at the Roman Catholic Church, Wodehouse Road on Saturday morning, of Mr. C. N. Moberley, Assistant Engineer to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, and Miss Kathleen Fottrell daughter of Mr. J. E. Fottrell of Clonskeagh, Dublin. Mr. Moberley, holding a commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the wedding was semi-military and when the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. J. B. Stein, S. J., was over, Mr. and Mrs. Moberley left the church under an arch of swords. The bride wore a very pretty dress of chiffon much trimmed and a large drooping hat covered with daisies, the whole costume being completed by a bouquet of tuber-roses, the gift of the bridegroom. She was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Mathieson of the Bank of Bengal and afterwards a reception was held at Green's Mansions by Mrs. Mathieson, after which Mr. and Mrs. Moberley embarked on the "Caledonia" en route for England where the honeymoon will be spent. Mr. Saxby acted as best man.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

More Records.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 24.

When the first week of the Stadium events at the Olympic Games had been decided, the scores read:—British Isles 15 wins, United States 5 wins, Sweden 3, Germany 2, France 1, and Italy 1. This was pleasant reading and many people commenced to talk loudly over the "showing up" of the representatives of the Stars and Stripes. Taking all Olympic events into consideration (that is those decided both at the Stadium and elsewhere) our advantage was all the more apparent. That we shall easily lead all rivals in general results is certain, but the real battle is between Britishers and United States athletes within the Stadium itself. Just as last week was a great one for British pluck and stamina, the present one is a great triumph for American dash, speed, judgment and thoroughness, the sprint, jumps and general field events giving them a splendid chance. It is interesting to compare results in the particular events and it is quite certain each can learn much from the other. Our cousins have had plenty of chances to cheer this week, and when Saturday's programme is completed they will probably have secured ten to a dozen wins for the week and it will be a near thing between the representatives of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family.

SPLENDID RUNNING.

To hark back a trifle, the splindid running of E. R. Voight of Manchester in the five miles deserves special mention. The cinder path was wet and heavy and yet he ran the journey in 25 mins. 11 1/5 secs. The amateur record is 24 mins. 32 2-5 secs. by A. Shrubb at Stamford Bridge in 1904 and it is possible Voight may yet get near this. He did not make his effort until 600 yards from home, and he appeared to have plenty of reserve strength when he reached the winning post. Old athletes hope to see Voight, Deakin, Robertson, Duncan, Coles, and Wood meet in a limited handicap of four or five miles later in the season and, with all things favourable, some fast and sensational times might be expected.

A word of praise is also due both G. E. Larner and E. J. Webb for their record performances in the ten miles walk. Larner's time, 1 hour 15 mins. 57 2-5 secs., is perhaps quite as meritorious as J. W. Raby's 1 hour 14 mins. 45 secs.—the world's professional record—when the rain and heavy track are considered. Webb also beat the old amateur figures (Struges's) and his day will come as Larner will no doubt go back into retirement again.

BETTER CONDITIONS.

The second half of the games have been held under better conditions and the improvement in the weather led to better performances. The high jumping was really wonderful, as, in addition to Porter (U. S. A.) clearing 6 ft. 3 inches, Leahy of Ireland, Andre of France and Somady of Hungary got over 6 ft. 2 inches. More fine performances were the order in the running long jump, Irons (U. S. A.) setting up a new Olympic record of 24 ft. 6 1-2 inches and which is only 5 1-4 inches worse than O'Connor's world's record.

A GREAT RECORD.

The outstanding feature of the games during the early part of the week was undoubtedly the 800 metres, in which M. W. Sheppard of the United States showed his right to be compared with the greatest of half-milers. After going a quarter he took the lead and making the rest of the running went through the tape in 1min. 52 4-5secs., and the half-mile post and tape was passed in 1min. 54secs. This is 3 1-5secs. inside the previous Olympic record for 800 metres, while the half-mile time establishes a new British best, being 3-5 of a second better than F. J. K. Cross did at Oxford in 1888. The surprise of the race was the running of E. Lunghi of Italy, who was only beaten ten yards and ran his 800 metres in 1min. 54 1-5secs. The Italian has a beautiful style, his graceful carriage and fine stride being much admired. Braun of Germany, who finished third, is another good man and a prospective champion of England, as he proposes coming to this country for a couple of years for the purpose of (as he puts it) learning to run. When he has finished his lessons, he ought indeed to be hot stuff. T. H. Just of England ran himself to a standstill trying to hold Lunghi, and he is evidently not in the same form as when he won the Oxford and Cambridge "half" in 1min. 55 4-5 secs. Even with that form he could not have beaten the Italian, let alone Sheppard, who is a marvel.

THE 100 METRES.

The 100 metres proved a sad blow to the Americans, who counted this as a sure thing. The writer, however, has all along contended that it was one of the open events. The semi-finals showed J. A Rector (U. S. A.) and R. E. Walker (South Africa) to be very equally matched, their time being 10 4-5 secs. The wind was slightly in their favour, so that there was nothing sensational about this. Walker, however, ran with great fire and dash, which was inspiring, as Kerr of Canada showed signs of staleness and the writer felt confident the Empire's reputation rested with Walker. Right well did the little Natal sprinter rise to the occasion and he is now the idol of the British people. He drew the worst station, viz. the one nearest the inner edge. This has been considerably cut about by the distance races and training spins and certainly does not afford such firm going as the rest of the track. His great rival, Rector, stood next to him, then Cartmell of the U. S. A., with Kerr of Canada on the outside. It was a fine start, Walker perhaps being slightly best away, but Rector was a shade in front at 50 yards. Walker then came right away and was from five to six feet in front at the finish. The official winning distance was given as half a yard, an announcement which created no end of amusement from the occupants of the stand in a line with the tape. The latter were further back and above the finish and consequently better placed to see the finish than the judges, who were right on the post, not the best place to judge from. The time was 10 4-5 secs., a much better performance than in the semi-final, as the wind had shifted round to the south and was therefore against the runners. Walker got a great reception and after being carried shoulder high to the dressing room, was presented to the Duke of Connaught in the Royal Box. The bitterness of the United States people was by no means at an end for Lieutenant Wyndham Halswell showed pace in the semi-finals of the 400 metres that damped their hopes for ultimate success. The English and Scottish champion won his heat in 48 1-2secs. and passed the quarter mark in 48 4-5, and this after making all his own running. The time easily beat the Olympic record of 49 1-4secs. (by Hillman of the States) for the distance, and was a splendid exhibition.

MORE RECORDS.

The games have certainly led to a wholesale breaking of records, and had the conditions for the first week been suitable some of the long distance bests might have suffered. Big things were expected from Bacon and Hillman in the 400 metres hurdles—at least by those who are satisfied that American times are accurate. Some of the home critics fancied Densham, Groenings or Burton would stand a chance, but they are not in t same class. Bacon beat Hillman in the Americ trial in 55 4-5secs. and he improved on this Wednesday, when he held a three yards' lead the finish with the watch showing 55secs. Th is rare running for 437 yards over ten flights 3 ft. hurdles and the new record is likely to sta for some time.

FAIR PLAY.

It would be too much to expect such a big s of games to pass over without some little frictio The attitude of the Americans, however, is hard conducive to harmony. At the onset it is a fa that our officials made a few silly blunders, whi were due to oversight and a want of thoug These consisted of omitting to display the Americ flag with other Nation's flags on the opening d the failure to officially welcome the Olymp representatives from the States in a proper and con derate manner and the unfortunate arrangemen of the heats (1 and 2) in the 1,500 metres ru wherein the best Americans clashed. Our cousi took offence (and naturally so) but instead of reco nising these omissions and faults as due to oversig and a want of thought, they are put down unfairness and a deliberate attempt to discrimina against them. This is unfortunate and with seve of the American Olympic officials standing alo from the banquets, etc., the breach is likely to widened. Some of the protests and complain have been frivolous in the extreme and our cousi evidently think their rules and methods shou alone figure in Athletics.

VERY UNFORTUNATE.

An incident happened at the game on Thursday which can only be termed unfortunate. It was i the final of the 400 metres, in which Halswell an three Americans were in opposition. At the cra of the pistol two of the Americans set a tremendo pace with Halswell third. The latter assume second place at the bottom bend, but when h challenged the leader, swinging into the straigh Carpenter impeded him by running the Englishman right across the track. The umpire at that point a once held up his hand and the officials at the finish broke the tape signifying no race. It was the most disgraceful and flagrant case of impeding th writer has ever seen in a long association with athletics. The officials disqualified Carpenter, wh did the boring, and have ordered the race to be r run on Saturday and in strings. Our Association ought also to disqualify Carpenter from ever running in England again and if the A. A. U. of America do not endorse the ruling, we should never agai compete with Americans.

To turn to other events, Kerr of Canada just g home in the 200 metres (22 2-5 secs.) but he is very stale and not running as he did. The defeat of th Americans in both the two short sprints is a bitter blow to them and one they will not get over in a hurry.

CRICKET.

Yorkshire continues to win matches with great regularity and alone maintains an unbeaten record in the struggle for the championship. Still Surrey, Kent and Middlesex have only experienced one defeat and should Yorkshire lose a match, Surrey and Kent will be right in it. Perhaps no better idea of how the counties stand can be gleaned than by a study of the record of the leaders herewith given:

	W.	L.	D.	PTS.	PER CENT.
Yorkshire	12	0	7	12	100·00
Surrey	11	1	6	10	83·33
Kent	10	1	4	9	81·81
Middlesex	3	1	4	2	50·00
Sussex	5	2	9	3	42·85
Lancashire	7	6	3	1	7·60

BATTING AND BOWLING CRACKS.

We have had a lot of rain this month, consequently bowlers have reaped a rich harvest and batsmen's averages have suffered. Premier plac among batsmen belongs to A. J. L. Hill of Hampshire, who has an average of 49·77 and then come P. F. Warner 48·00, Rev. F. H. Gillingham (46·31), G. B. Fry 46·16; J. N. Crawford 45.65 and G. L. Jessop 45·35; amateurs thu holding a prominent position. It is not so at bowling, however, Haigh and Hirst of Yorkshire showing the way with 70 wickets at an average of 8·75 and 113 at 12·05 respectively. An amateur in Simpson-Hayward comes next with 53 wickets at 12·81 with Relf (A. E.) with 83 wickets and an average of 13·85 following.

THE HONOURS LIST.

J. N. Crawford's innings of 124 was the best thing in the Surrey vs. Hants match and Spring 6 wickets for 47 runs was another factor in the wi of Surrey. Santalls great bowling had much to d with the victory of Warwick over Somerset and i the second innings he took 8 wickets for 44 runs. Cox, 6 for 46, and Relf's innings of 64, wit "Ranji's" 44, were the main factors in the capital win of Sussex over Lancashire. Splendid batting in the second innings of Notts against Essex gave the former the victory, Gunn, (G.) making 76 (not out) and Payton 91 (not out), the visitors being able to claim a victory by 8 wickets, after having been led by 75 on the first innings.

THE TURF.

The Eclipse Stakes served to show that Your Majesty was a colt in the front rank of three-year-olds. Mr. J. B. Joel's crack gave a further proof of this on Wednesday, when winning the St. George's Stakes of 200 sovs. at Liverpool. The son of Persimmon-Yours was giving 4lbs. to White Eagle (second) while the field also included Vamose, Rhodoria, St. Wolf, Ardentrieve and five others. The second striking win of Your Majesty brings him into great prominence for the St. Leger, which many clever judges thought and still think is just the sort of distance for Signorinetta. We shall soon be turning our attention to the big Doncaster race and in which Royal Realm may make atonement for past reverses.

IN GENERAL.

The Olympic Regatta Course is well occupied this week with visiting oarsmen from all over the world and the varied styles affords much room for discussion.

The winner of the bronze medal, the first stage of the King's Prize at Bisley, is Lieutenant Brock of Guernsey who made 103 out of 105 with 7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. It may be added that the winner is only 19 years of age.

The Lawn Tennis Association has decided to send Messrs. Ritchie, Parke and Powell to Australia in quest of the Davis Cup, at present held by the Australians. They will probably start in October and it would not be a bad idea if they visited South Africa either on the outward or homeward journey.

Noctuiform, a famous Australian horse, which Mr. J. Buchanan paid big money for, has at last won in England, but it was only a £100 affair.

George Towns has arrived safely in England and the Australian sculler is now at Henley.

Jimmy Britt will probably have a match with Jabez White of Birmingham before long and Johnny Summers is also anxious to take on the American light-weight.

Sanction has been given for the appointment of Lieutenant-General J. H. Wodehouse to command the Northern Army in India, to fill the vacancy which will occur on 31st October *vice* General Sir A. Hunter. Majors Newbol and Johnston are appointed commandant and second-in-command respectively of the 67th Punjabis.

THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Supersession of Ambassadors.

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The reforms which are being carried out in Turkey include the supersession of several Ambassadors, the suppression of secret funds for espionage and the delivery to their owners of numberless books confiscated by the Censorship.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Council of Ministers deliberated to-day on the reorganization of the finances and the selection of high provincial officials, a number of whom have been gazetted.

LONDON, AUGUST. 11.

The St. Petersburg "Novoye Vremya" says that the Germans are actively working for the establishment of bank and trading facilities in Tabriz with the idea, the "Novoye Vremya" believes, of securing the summoning of an International Conference with regard to Persia similar to that at Algeciras.

KING AND KAISER.

Meeting at Cronberg.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

King Edward has started for Cronberg, where he will meet the Kaiser.

His Majesty thence travels to Ischl to meet the Emperor Francis Joseph, and afterwards goes to Marienbad.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The German Semi-Official press welcomes the visit of King Edward, hoping that it will conduce to the untroubled relationship of the two countries.

LATER.

King Edward arrived at Cronberg this morning in brilliant sunshine, and his meeting with the Kaiser was of the most cordial character.

Their Majesties afterwards motored to the Castle through cheering crowds.

The streets were gaily decorated with garlands and British and German flags.

A Reuter telegram to the Home Press from Ischl announces the arrival there of Prince Montenuovo, Austrian Court Chamberlain, for the purpose of making arrangements with the Emperor Francis Joseph for the visit of King Edward to-day. The Emperor, it is expected will meet the King at Gmunden and accompany him to Ischl. The King, it is added, will lunch and dine with the Emperor at the Imperial villa, and will go for a drive in the afternoon, the day's programme being completed with a serenade by the Vienna Male Choral Society in the evening, the King leaving for Marienbad early the following morning.

NAVAL MUTINY.

Insubordinate Jack-Tars.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

A destroyer arrived in the Firth of Forth during the recent Manœuvres, and the crew, becoming dissatisfied with the rations and the stopping of shore-leave, threw overboard the gun-sights and signal books.

Several of the men were made prisoners, and it is understood that they will be court-martialled.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

Aeronaut's Annoyance.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Aviators are intensely enthusiastic over Wright's flight yesterday, which they say was perfectly bird-like. The Aeroplane was responsive to every motion of the steersman.

Wright refuses to continue the flights until the plague of photographers ceases.

HONGKONG OPIUM DENS.

To be Closed in March.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Hongkong states that the Government proposes to close the opium houses on March 1st next, subject to the sanction of the Imperial Government.

COTTON CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

Imperial Encouragement Asked.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

A Conference of West Indian Cotton Delegates, sitting at Liverpool, has passed a resolution to impress upon the Government that the prosperity of the Empire is largely dependent on the development of cotton and agricultural products and to urge the establishment of a permanent central department on an Imperial basis for the purpose of investigation, experiment and instruction.

THE "TIMES" ON INDIAN FINANCE.

View of Indian Banking Circles.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The "Times" to-day says that the wisdom of the reduction of the drafts on London, to be offered this week in India to half a million sterling, is questioned in Indian banking circles, which opine that the Government would have been better advised if they had shown a readiness to sell sterling freely.

MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

Allotment of Funds by the Anglican Congress.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

A memorandum by the Archbishop of Canterbury has been issued which recommends that the unallocated balance of the Pan-Anglican Congress thank-offering, amounting to £220,000, shall be devoted to education and mission work in the Colonies, Japan, China, India and Ceylon.

The Memorandum specially mentions a scheme for the better training of Indian village teachers and invites further subscriptions.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Textile and Mining Machinery Imported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 11.

Two European Engineers in the employ of the Amir passed through Quetta yesterday, on their way to Kandahar, in charge of extensive machinery for weaving woollen and cotton material. The larger set of machinery is to go up to Kabul via Ghuzni and the other is to be erected at Kandahar. If these machines can be worked successfully a large and important industry may open in Kabul as the country is specially rich in its product of wool.

A set of stamp has also been sent up for crushing quartz at the gold mine a little to the north of Kandahar. This mine was worked about 25 years ago before the time of Abdul Rahman. It was abandoned owing to a series of accidents which occurred during blasting operations. Mr. Griesbach, of the Geological Department, visited and reported on the mine before the battle of Miwand in 1880.

BELUCHI DISTURBANCE.

Police Force Despatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, AUGUST 11.

Serious inter-tribal disturbance seems to be apprehended at the village of Tando Rahimkhan on the border between Kelat and Larkana district. Definite information is not yet to hand, but the situation would appear to be as follows :

There has been chronic disputes between Brohis in the Khan of Kelat's territory and the Baluchis in British territory. Lately Brohis crossed the frontier in order to attack Baluchis. They killed a dufadar of the Levy police and his son and then retreated. The Baluchis' blood is up and the Chief Constable there fears much bloodshed in case of collision. The District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, and the Assistant Collector Schwan, have gone to the scene with 50 picked sowars.

VETERINARY LABORATORY FOR MADRAS.

Result of Experiments Awaited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 11.

With reference to the project for establishing a laboratory, like that at Muktesar, in the Madras Presidency, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Gunn, and Aitchison of the Civil Veterinary Department have been carrying on experiments with a view to testing the susceptilbility of local hill cattle to rinderpest. If these experiments are successful it is probable a large laboratory will be erected at Kodaikanal where large tracts of excellent grazing land are available.

COUNCILS EXTENSION COMMITTEE.

Early Report not Possible.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The Committee upon Councils' Extension Scheme is still at work in Simla where the hope which has been expressed that the new arrangement will be brought into force by the 1st November is generally looked upon as sanguine since legislation in Parliament will be required before the proposed changes can be introduced.

NEW CIVIL PENSION RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA ,AUGUST 11.

The Government of India have decided that in the case of civil non-gazetted officers generally a pension which is certified by the responsible Audit Officer to be clearly admissible under rule, may be sanctioned by the Officer who has authority to fill the appointment vacated by the retiring officer.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 11.

No further news regarding Dr. Sven Hedin has been received at Leh, and strong doubts are now felt as to the truth of the report that his camp was only three days march from that station.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, will arrive in India about the middle of October.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda is now expected in Simla in the latter part of the present month.

IT is possible that a pioneer regiment may be employed next year on road making in Simla.

KUDIRAM BOSE EXECUTED.

Cremation Largely Attended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

A Muzafferpore telegram to the *Bengalee* says: Kalidas Bose, pleader, has obtained the Magistrate's permission to cremate Khudiram Bose's body on giving an undertaking that there will be no demonstration of any kind. There will be only six mourners. Khudiram has expressed a wish to take his last prasad at the local shrine of Chutterbhujasthan this morning, before his execution. His recent illness, he says, has left him weak.

LATER.

An "Empire" telegram from Muzzafferpore, dated 11th, says :—

Kudiram Bose was executed at 6 o'clock this morning, escorted by a number of armed police. He was conducted to the scaffold, which he mounted with his body erect. He was, it is said, cheerful and smiling, His wrists were tied and he was blindfolded.

Death was instantaneous.

His cremation has been duly performed by his castemen on the bank of the Ganduk. Streets from the jail to the Ghat were lined by the police and there were present on the Ghat a large number of police officers, including a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Numbers of people were collected on the Ghat, in the streets and bye-lanes adjoining it.

It is said that when his pleader visited him in jail before the execution Kudiram told him that he would die as fearlessly as the Rajput women of old died on funeral pyres.

THE SEDITION IN INDIA.

"Bande Mataram" Case.

PRINTER REPORTED DYING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

At the Calcutta Police Court, to-day, before Mr. Thornhill, the case in which Bistupada Sen, printer and publisher of the "Bande Mataram," was charged with having printed and published certain seditious articles, was again resumed. On the case being called the pleader for the defence put in a medical certificate from a member of the Indian Medical Service stating that accused was at present in rather a hopeless condition and nearing his death. The case was adjourned to the 5th instant.

MAHOMEDANS IN BURMA.

Another Memorial to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 11.

The following memorial has been sent ot the Lieutenant-Governor by the leading Mahomedan residents of Rangoon :

"That the memorialists, taking advantage of His Honour's kind permission in allowing them to submit a memorial in connection with their grievances, very respectfully beg to lay the following memorial before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and earnestly solicit that His Honour will be mercifully pleased to give it his favourable consideration. That His Honour will remember that on the 1st October 1906 a memorial was submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the All-India Mahomedan deputation to which His Excellency gave a very favourable reply, as a result of which we now see to-day Mahomedans holding a comparatively fair share in the higher appointments of His Majesty's service. Having obtained a favourable result to their first memorial His Honour's humble memorialists venture to approach him with this their Memorial that it will be evident by a reference to the last census that the Mahomedan population in Burma stands second on the list in point of numbers, and in commerce they are the foremost among the various communities in Burma. So, for their well being, His Honour's humble memorialists submit that there should be at least one Mahomedan on the Provincial Council. One of the proposals of the All-India Mahomedan deputation was that there should be at least one Mahomedan Judge in every High Court and that in furtherance of such a view His Excellency the Viceroy has already appointed Mahomedan Judges in High Courts and Chief Courts in India, but in Burma His Honour's humble memorialists submit that their Memorial has so far borne no fruit. In the public interests, commercially, the Mahommedans are the foremost amongst the native traders, and as regards litigation the Mahomedans have a good share, and as a good part of their litigation requires a sound knowledge of Mahomedan law His Honour's memorialists humbly beg to submit that a Mahomedan gentleman who is well versed in Mahomedan law be appointed as one of the Judges of the Chief Court at Lower Burma, and that if such a capable man cannot be had in Burma His Honour's humble memorialists beg that a selection be made from India. In conclusion His Honour's humble memorialists beg to say that the Mahomedans are most loyal subjects of His Majesty's dominions and their humble demands have always been made in a most loyal manner, and that they hope that their prayer will receive His Honour's most sympathetic and favourable consideration.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Demands from Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 11.

The Persian community of Rangoon have cabled the following to the Shah of Persia :—

"We demand a speedy summoning of Parliament, and the observance of the terms of the constitution; also the discontinuance of civil war ; otherwise we prefer to give up our allegiance to the Shah."

RECENT FLOODS IN SIND.

Report of Relief Afforded.

PARTIAL REPAIR OF BREACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 11.

Mr. Sladen, Collector of Karachi and Chairman of the Relief Fund Committee, writing on the distress in the Karachi District, states :—

The urgency of relief was greatest in the area between Sonda and Hilaya in the Tatta Taluka where an area of 40 square miles is still under water and where alone any serious loss life occurred. Substantial relief was given there, also to people at Gulamulah south of Tatta. There is no urgent distress anywhere else in the Tatta division. In Shahbunder division where it was feared there would be acute distress there does not appear to be much immediate want of a character that can be relieved in this manner. Work is said to be more needed than actual food, and arrangements are being made for the commencement of earthwork in the neighbourhood of Chuher, Jamali and Jungo where flooding was worst. The worst part, north of Shahbunder Talhdi and of Jati taluka will need watching carefully till the fair season. Sujawal taluka fared better than the two southern talukas in this division. A large proportion of people own cattle and these practically have been lost and excellent grazing is available. Loss of seed and crops is very serious, but this is being met by a liberal distribution of takavi in the Kotri division. A form of assistance recommended by the Deputy Collector is the grant of wood from forests to enable the people to rebuild their houses. Wood and thatching from Government forests have been asked for for 600 families. The generous response to the Collector's appeal has provided more than enough to meet immediate and urgent cases of distress on which Rs. 2,053 has been spent by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in addition to Rs. 1,350 by Doctors Reuben and Hassaram from local contributions and the Bharat Mandali Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 11.

The breach between miles 673 and 668, between Channu and Kucha Khuh, was repaired on Sunday. This reduces the length of transhipment on this section to four miles. Also the line between Gojra and Toba Tek Singh stations was repaired and opened for traffic on the 8th instant. The line between Chistien and Bakhshan Khan on the Southern Punjab railway, which was breached on the 4th instant, was repaired and opened to all traffic on the 8th. Through communication has now been restored between Delhi and Karachi. The Southern Punjab route is also being used for passenger traffic between Lahore and Karachi.

VICEROY AND FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The following are the main portions of the famine telegram addressed this week by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

"The extension of agricultural operations has enabled relief measures to be further curtailed in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where there has been a decrease of about 40,000 in the numbers in receipt of State relief. In the Punjab all relief operations have been closed. In the remainder of the affected areas there is not much change, though in Bengal there has been an increase of 5,000 in the number on relief works. In one district of Chota Nagpur the Monsoon continues to give good rain over the greater part of the country, but very little rain has fallen in Bisha where the standing crops are suffering, and agricultural operations are impeded in consequence. Elsewhere prospects are favourable generally, though more rain is wanted in some places. For India as a whole the mean rainfall of July was 16 per cent. above normal, and in most provinces it was unusually abundant and well distributed.

FRONTIER DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 11.

A frontier correspondent writes that on the night of the 6th, a daring raid by twelve budmashes believed to be Orakzais was made on the village of Hangu. In one house the thieves tore the silver neck ornaments from the women as they lay in bed and from another they took some sheep, after which they made off. They were followed a little way by the infuriated villagers, but managed to escape with their loot. They were, it is said, armed with rifles.

ARBUTHNOT'S INSOLVENCY.

Sale of Coffee Estates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 11.

At an auction sale held by the Acting Official Assignee at Mangalore yesterday in connection with the insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, the Mangalore Coffee Works were sold to Mr. Irwin Durham on behalf of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, of Bombay for Rs. 66,000 and the Publicoon Coffee Works at Tellicherry to H. Fakir Mahomed Sait for Rs. 42,000.

NEWS has been received confirming the report that Lieutenant-General Wodehouse has been appointed to the Army Commandership in India.

A PRESS Communique issued in Simla states that the condition of affairs in the Mengal country continues to improve. Mengal Lashkars have dispersed. Troops sent from Quetta arrived at Kelat on the 8th instant, and are halting there for a few days.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

UP to the present people have been saying that social events are hanging fire in Poona, but in point of fact the same thing happens every year and it is impossible for the festivities to be "fast and furious" when the constant rain keeps us all indoors, half of us seedy and the other half depressed. We have, however, now got to the stage when we may expect some finer weather and, indeed, during the past week we have seen some bright glimpses of the sun, which are a most welcome change from the persistent clouds and smart showers we have been experiencing for some time past.

Under the more favourable conditions the polo ground is again open for play, cricket has been possible and a four-in-hand meet was not only organized but actually came off last Tuesday. Poona is very strong in "fours" this year and the whole lot with their passenger met at Polo Vista where drivers and their friends were hospitably entertained at lunch by General and Mrs. Alderson and after a drive wound up at Ganeshkhind where they had been invited to tea. So it will be seen that motor cars have not driven the horse off the road in Poona, as some predicted, and what is more, the horses have now got quite accustomed to them and even the bullocks are giving up their playful practice of charging off the road at right angles whenever the enemy comes along—another triumph for education in the East! The vehicles, however, which add a fresh terror to life are the mule tongas which invariably gallop round the most crowded corners on the wrong side of the road and have the appearance of being quite out of hand ; though opinions differ as to whether the mules or the drivers are responsible for this state of affairs.

After their very feeble display of the week before against the Young Poona cricketers, the Gymkhana put a strong team into the field against the Baronet Cricket Club but collapsed badly in the first innings, only putting together 95 against their opponents' 240. On following on, however, they made 222 for three wickets, Greig contributing 100 not-out as a counterpoise to the 108 made by Elchidana for the Baronets, both good performances. The match thus ended in a draw, but the result was not very encouraging to the Gymkhana, which has now, unfortunately, lost the services of Captain Heath who showed such good form at the beginning of the season.

People in India are always credited with a tendency to lose their interest in the higher arts, and a concert on Tuesday was certainly an example of this. For, considering the number of people just now in Poona, of the class, too, who frequent concerts and operas when at home, the attendance at the Gymkhana to hear Madame Paci-Mackenzie and Maestro Mario Paci was a very poor one. It was an admirable concert with a well-chosen programme, not too classical, and calculated to suit the most varied musical tastes. Madame Paci-Mackenzie has a fine voice which showed to full advantage in her selections from various Italian composers. Maestro Mario Paci is a really first-rate pianist and plays with wounderful execution and feeling, and it is to be hoped that their second concert will attract the audience it deserves.

Another concert has also been announced and will take place at the Gymkhana on August 24. It is to be in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors Institute at Kirkee. The vocalists are Miss Clarke and Captain Drummond while Captain Sullivan will play the pianoforte and the Governor's Band will provide orchestral music. On Thursday the members of the National Indian Association gave an "At Home" at the Council Hall to have the "honour of meeting His Excellency Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke." The Committee had made excellent arrangements for the reception and entertainment of their guests and also provided a most attractive programme. The Governor and Miss Clarke arrived at 6 o'clock and were greeted with a Mahrati ode of welcome from the children of the Poona High School, who also performed a Ring Drill very skilfully. Mrs. Curtis and Captain Drummond sang, Miss Byramjee Pudumjee and Captain Hamilton played on the violin and Mrs. Hamilton on the paino, the girls of the Dustur Nosherwan High School danced very prettily round the Maypole and Mr. Nateker, who is a wel known Poona musician, gave most interesting performances on the sitar and saroda. Special arrangements were made for purdah ladies, amongst whom was H. H. the Lady Aga Khan. Members of all communities were there in considerable numbers, including many Parsee and Hindu ladies. The Committee, which includes Messrs. Nowrojee Pudumjee, Patwardan and Boothe, are to be congratulated on the result of their labours.

Saturday's races were another disappointment for those who regard them in the light of a smart function. This week the rain came on earlier in the afternoon with a heavy downpour, giving fair warning of what was to be expected, and consequently there was very a small attendance of ladies and no great display of frocks and fashions. The sun indeed appeared at intervals but there was not much cheer about the proceedings except for those who succeeded in backing winners.

This week the hounds have met no less than four times, which is almost unprecedented in the annals of Poona hunting. Two of the meets were on the Ahmednagar Road and two on the Alandi Road. The object aimed at was to avoid heavy low-lying country, and on the whole this result was achieved, though in one case the alternative was a gallop through a forest of unsavoury prickly pear, in which hounds suffered considerably. In the meantime the dates for the Horse Show have been fixed for the 28th and 25th September and the annual Flower Show at the Empress Gardens will also take place during the last fortnight in September ; so there are signs of great activity amongst those who pride themselves on their gardens or their horse flesh.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

Yesterday the Banks, law-courts, and public offices were closed on account of Narel Purnima, commonly known as the Cocoanut Festival of the Hindus. It is one of their great festivals, and marks the day when the stormy part of the rainy season is believed to be at an end. On this day cocoanuts, with flowers and sugar-candy, are thrown into the sea to gain its favour towards those who trust themselves or their merchandise to its mercy. Early in the morning the Hindus and their families dress themselves in their best clothes and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon, the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments ; and with the elder members of the families, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay, Back Bay, Cooly Bunder, Chowpatty, etc., and throw their offerings of cocoanuts and flowers into the water. A fair is held in Cruickshank Road in connection with the festival, which is attended by thousands of persons in the course of the day and the evening. It presents a curious sight in its way, many of its attractions being common to an orthodox native fair. The shops and booths, erected in long lines along the verge of the Cruickshank Road, for the sale of toys, trinkets, and sweetmeats, did a profitable business. Throughout the day extra tram cars brought in many hundreds of sight seers to the fair. The police arrangements for the regulation of traffic were admirably planned and judiciously carried out.

A FESTIVAL OF RAJPUT CHIVALRY.

TO-DAY being the day of the full moon of the Hindu month of Shrawun is the cocoanut festival so well known to us. But as there is a general tendency among people to extend their holidays, the Hindus have tacked on the previous day to this, and generally celebrate this festival for two days. It is called by them "the cocoanut full moon," Nalieri punam," and also "Baliv," from Bali the tyrant king defeated by Vishnu in one of his human incarnations. We narrated the legend on the last occasion of this festival which commemorates this deliverance of gods and men by Vishnu from the insolent oppression of King Bali, and so need not refer to it again. To-day we shall consider an aspect of this festival which is striking to us from its chivalrous character. This aspect is not very common now, as in the words of Burke the age of chivalry is gone and the age of commonplace men has succeeded, still more in the East than in the West. On this festival all Hindus bind a strange kind of bracelet consisting of a piece of thread of silk and tinsel or some other more costly material as a charm against evil ; and the Brahmans, who mutter incantations as they tie this bracelet round the hands or arms of the faithful, do remunerative business to-day, as they are of course paid for their trouble. But amongst Rajputs, the chivalrous race amongst Hindus, this bracelet or "rakhi" as it is called, is put to a novel use. With these people priests and females alone are privileged to bestow these charmed bracelets or wristbands. Rajput ladies when they desire to adopt strangers as brothers and protectors send to them on this day one of these wristbands either through their handmaids or family priests. The persons who are thus adopted return gifts in acknowledgement of the honour, and bind the bands sent on their wrists. The ties thus formed are held to be stronger than those existing among real brothers and sisters ; and the "rakhi-bound" brother as the person is called is obliged—and he considers the obligation a real pleasureable duty—to protect his new sister whenever she is in danger. This romantic relationship thus formed is held sacred and inviolable, and there are instances in Rajput history of perfect strangers, who had been thus honoured, offering their lives to protect their fair rakhi-bound sisters. This is much like what happened in the age of chivalry in Europe when knights risked their lives out of romantic regard for the fair. But what heightens the romance of the custom among Rajputs is that, while the knights of Europe knew their ladies, these swarthy cavaliers had hardly even seen the fair objects of their regard. Rajput ladies did not confine themselves to their own caste or creed in adopting brothers in this way but freely chose Mahomedans and even Englishmen whom they thought would be fit protection for them. The Emperor Humayun received the bracelet of the Rajput princess Kurnavati, and became a real brother and protector to her, and later on abandoned his conquests in Bengal when called on to redeem his pledge given when he accepted the "rakhi."

Colonel Tod, who knew intimately the Rajputs and was an enthusiastic admirer of their chivalrous ways, had been adopted in this manner as brother by Rajput ladies of rank. "I returned," says he, from three to five pieces of gold for the "rakhis" sent by my adopted sisters, from one of whom, the sister of the Rana, I annually received this pledge by one of her hand-maids : three of them I have yet in my possession, though I never saw the donor, who is now no more. I had likewise some, presented though the family priest, from the Boondi queen-mother, with whom I have conversed though she was invisible to me ; or from the ladies of rank of the chieftains' families, but one of whom I ever beheld, though they often called upon me for the performance of brotherly offices in consequence of such a tie." He well adds : "Scandal itself never suggests any other tie to the devotion of the cavalier. He may hazard his life in her cause and yet never receive a smile in reward, for he cannot even see the fair object who as the brother of her adoption has constituted him her defender. But there is a charm in the mystery of such connexions never endangered by close observation ; and the loyal to the fair may well attach a value to the public recognition of being the bracelet-bound brothers of a princess." He even holds this custom as excelling in chivalry our medieval knightly customs. "There is a delicacy in this custom, with which the bond uniting the cavaliers of Europe to the service of the fair, in the days of chivalry, will not compare." It was very unfortunate for Tod that his enthusiastic regard for the Rajputs was in the end misunderstood by the authorities here, and he had to leave his responsible post in Rajasthan and finally go home under a cloud. But posterity has done justice to this true English Rajput, as he may well be called, who was a true knight though the age of chivalry was gone. The Rajputs are now a fallen and degenerate race and chivalrous customs like this of binding the "rakhi" with the above noble object on the full moon of to-day, may not be quite kept up as in their flourishing days. But still it is interesting to recall a custom which reminds us of the noble age of chivalry long since past, on a holiday like the present which to the ordinary people only presents as its noticeable feature the worship of the sea and the cocoanut.

THE KHYBER OPEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

Press Communique—The statement that the Khyker is not open to traffic is entirely incorrect. Owing to a misunderstanding the Kafila due to leave Peshawar on the 30th of July did not start, but the next Kafila proceeded without a hitch. The traffic from Kabul has not been interrupted since the Khyber was opened.

OUR SENSIBILITY TO FACT

BY PESTANJI KHANDALEVALA.

Mephisto speaking to the Lord rates man as follows :—

"Ein wenig besser wurd" er leben,
"Hatt'st du ihm nicht den Schein des Himmelsli
gegeben ;
"Ernennt's Vernunft und braucht's allein, "N
thierischer als jedes Thier zu sein."
(He would live a little better, hadst "Thou not gi
him the gleam of heavenly light, he names rea
and uses it only to be always more brutal th
a brute.)

I do not wish to know if you are right or wro I only know you are defending what is neither patent nor an authorized truth. And that enough. You cannot apply yourself to it but discredited in matters of serious, avowable truth If there are ridiculous truths so much the worse them! Their turn may come, and people w respect themselves may receive them. But so lo as they knit their brows, and scoff at them in salo and clubs, it is bad taste to brave the bla of accepted opinion. Don't talk of tru and its rights. Truth indeed! How can yo It is a question of decency, of deportment, matter what the question, religious, politi or philosophical. Don't be an owl and sho yourself, or other birds will fall upon pluck you. Be practical. Avoid irritating discussions and disapproved subjects. Why not keep the track where sensible people are to be seen marching in file! 'This' is the attitude of pharasaic scepticism in regard to facts which tend to stre then the existence of senses and powers of perception other than those we are familiar with in daily life. And it considers it correct and proper an manly (!) of course. In simply adopting the colo "a la mode," and the liberalism that is in good wea it calls itself liberal ; and the friend of representative regime! What can be more illiberal? Is the anything more sacred on earth than the bare truth however disagreeable it may be to some? Tho who love not all the truths love not any. Tho whc do not feel themselvas called upon to defe the truth, to suffer—if need be—in its cause, ma have illusions of faith but not the reality, the subje being "n'importe quoi." For, faith is really implicit reason. It is concentrated knowledge. It the manifold experiences of life focussed into an intense unity. Our epoch is much given to the

DESPOTISM OF SCIENCE.

This is a decided usurpation. There are other savants than those who use algebraic formulas. There are other truths than those demonstrated by theorems. There are other facts than those seen through the telescope or laid bare by the scalpel. There are other natural laws than these promulgated by academic decrees. Science wont have anything to do with them. They are so inconvenient that they excite extreme repugnance. They disturb the peace of the scientific world. They are so stubborn that they will not fall under any of the official categories. Is scientific splendour which has blazed forth now as it never did before to be obscured by such matters of no consequence? Are the categories to be revised "pour si peu de chose?" Are the savants to disown their infallibility? to confess their ignorance and their limit? Dispute from the outset that no such fact exists and it does not. There is no place for it. If there is it has come too late. The doors are closed. They cannot be opened on "une chose jugee" as in the celebrated Dreyfus case, the Court of Cassation rejecting the appeal. Scientific bodies who know and understand everything do not know what to do with it. They raise the hue and cry. The semi-lettered who pass for sensible people "par excellence" are roused. They hoot and flout, that is an easy weapon to wield. It is potent to the weak, but weak to the wise. Their profession consists here-below in holding to the trunk of the tree, never turning away from orthodox opinions, affirming so much the more that they think less, and manifesting their superiority by a lofty rigour in regard to "idees suspects." Is not that revolting?

WHO WOULD NOT DENOUNCE.

"A prior" decisions in the name of the true philosophic spirit? who in the name of the true scientific spirit the pretension which rejects a new thing for the sole reason that it does not fall under one of the admitted heads, who in the name of the true spirit of liberty, the exercise of oppression claimed for stifling by clamour, or by concerted silence, the discoveries which thwart accepted theories? Set yourself above a fact if you like, but after you have studied it. The scorn which precedes study is abuse of power. If scientific bodies are scornfully silent on the subject, it may well be asked with whom does credulity lie? With those who shut their eyes, or with those who open them, to compare and experiment, and who are for putting facts above their systems, instead of systems above facts? Are we not aware of there being a negative credulity! One is as much credulous in believing as he is in refusing to believe. Those who go to sleep on the easy pillow of ready-made opinions, those who never commit the imprudence of having an opinion of their own are the most credulous and the least courageous. Want of courage, and want of independent convictions seal the doom of modern societies. Were everybody's belief ours once for all, we should have nothing to defend, nothing to keep in sight. We have never any ideas, but what it is good manners to have, and we consequently change them with change of fashion. It is the

LOVE OF TRUTH WHICH FAILS US.

In the eyes of one who loves truth there are no indifferent truths. He hastens to defend even those which he was taught long since to regard as fables and which are in reality ill-understood truths. He is not concerned with calculating the consequences which may result therefrom. Let people say he is imprudent, wasting his energy to no purpose over what seems to them a folly. The defence of truth is beneath nobody. He who uses a truth ill however small is as cowardly as he who lets the man in the street be handled roughly. We owe ourselves to whoever has need of us. Are not scientists aware that they are yet in the primer of nature's work Can they then set their faces against her startling disclosures, or set limits to her decrees? Let the gleam of light that appears in the horizon loom from what quarter it may, it is theirs to investigate it. Hypnotism, clairvoyance, telepathy, spirit rapping, table-turning, apparitions, haunted houses, trances and dreams, they would be happy to strangle them all, forgetting that they discredit the science they profess by this despotic arrogance. Where then is the candid unprejudiced and inquiring mind which is as much the scientist's boast, as his warwhoop against theologic bigotry! Has he inherited the teeth of the Pope and the Grand Inquisitor lost by them in our age?

SCIENCE IS BUT ORGANISED KNOWLEDGE.

If to reject and deny what was not understood was the tendency once, to see into them closely is the growing tendency now. The most varied and apparently unconnected facts have been reduced to law. That ought to dispel any suspicion which attaches to the attempt to gather these laws under still wider ones. Each of the sciences works within its own region and colligates its details in the li of its own hypothesis. But the walls that separ the sciences are wearing thin, and at times light interpenetrates from the one to the other. Not having a clue to the presence in the principle that binds it into an orderly lity, science seems always arrested in its mphal course of explaining, at the critical ment when the truth is just about to be hed. The intellect is touched with a kind mpotence and is like a weapon which snaps at hilt when the battle is the hottest. For the dent fact that reason is allied to the physical half man's nature, and progressive development stops is here for those who do not recognise the other ritual half. How is spiritual truth then to be ched which is beyond the action of our mental chinery? The intellectual rejection of all purely ritual knowledge is the most marked indica- n of the indolence, of which thinkers of every nding are certainly guilty. How strange that hardest chemist, the severest analyser is forced keep the poetic curve of nature! Goethe would believe that a great naturalist could exist with- imagination. That's why his Mephisto rails at son, the pride of man, leading him to flit about the long-legged grass-hopper and then sing his miliar song in the grass.

BEHARI LOYALTY.

Notable Testimony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

A loyal manifesto, but more forceful and mphatic than the British Indian Association's ne, has been issued by the people of Behar nd has been signed by thousands of people in ll the districts in Province of Behar. The gnatories include men of all classes, castes nd communities, from Maharajah Bahadurs own to village headmen. It has been signed by amindars, lawyers, engineers, bankers, medical en, merchants, members of the district and unicipal boards, honorary magistrates, mutwallies, shebaits, and in fact by representa- ves of all the important interests in the rovince of Behar. This document will be resented, to-day, to Sir Andrew Fraser at ankipur through the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

The "Englishman" publishes a summary f a pamphlet issued by Lala Manohar Lall f the Thapal Estate in the Saharanpur district f the United Provinces. The writer warns he two or three Europeans in England who ave thought it proper to sympathise with gitators. "These," he says, are in no way epresentative of our interests, and are self- eekers. The large majority of our countrymen o not need the services of the two or three misguided Europeans; and it is impertinent on heir part to make themselves the self-con- tituted champions, and to meddle with the ffairs of our great country. If they do not esist a formal collective protest will have to e submitted to His Majesty's Secretary of tate for India.

TOO MUCH TEMPERANCE.

Teetotallers Association Rebuffed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

Sir J. H. Roberts, M.P., on behalf of the ommittee of the Anglo-Indian Temperance ssociation, has addressed a requisition to the enate of the Calcutta University, suggesting hat the cause of temperance should be actively dvocated in schools and colleges, and should he Senate not think this necessary Sir J. H. oberts says he would be glad to consider any ther proposals that may be made by the enate which would tend to spread the princi- ples which the Temperance organisation was esigned to promote.

The Professors of the Presidency College, alcutta, all decided against it, and t, a meeting of the Senate on the 22nd instant the following draft reply to he Anglo-Indian Temperance Association was ubmitted for adoption—"that while thanking he Association for their letter the Senate begs o assure them that no organised action of the ind suggested seems called for, as there ie appily very little, if any, intemperance of he kind among their students."

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION LOAN.

Question of Ways and Means.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The Finance Special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have drafted a reply to Bengal Government's letter of the 29th July, intimating their inability to submit the Corporation's application for a loan of 34 lakhs to the Government of India until the question of ways and means to meet the heavy annual charges for the service of the proposed loan has been further considered. The Committee adduce facts and figures to controvert the view of Government that there has been any large recurring deficit in the revenue accounts of the Corporation and that recurring receipts of Rs. 464,000, are now paid by the Corporation on account of consolidated loan to Government, annually.

The reply states it was never intended to be earmarked for meeting the liabilities of the Corporation towards the cost of the improvement scheme which will be done by increasing the rates.

The income of the Corporation is estimated to increase and there be no difficulty about ways and means.

GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 11.

The following are further gold mine returns for last month:—Hutti—2,500 tons quartz crushed yielded 1,024 ozs gold; 1,750 tons tailings cyanided yielded 170 ozs, making a total yield of 1,194 ozs as compared with 1,188 ozs in June. Topuldodi—2,450 tons tailings cyanided yielded 286 ozs gold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 24.

Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co., of New Orleans, who are now taking a decidedly bear view of the cotton situation send us the following review of the position dated July 11. Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co. would hardly claim for themselves habitual moderation of statement and due allowance should be made for their tendency to put things forcibly. Still there is no doubt as to the way in which the wind is now blowing:—"Since the subsidence of the May floods the crop has made such rapid and favourable progress without interruption all over the belt that the condition of the crop and the prospect for a large yield have never been more flattering than at this moment, with nothing in sight to mark the brilliant outlook and we do not hesitate to express our emphatic opinion that an abundant supply is as good as assured for next season for the mills of the world. We are fully aware that such a direct statement without any qualification will be contested by many on the ground of being premature, the season not having advanced sufficiently and the possibility of an August drought still overhanging the crop, but the late copious rains have prepared the soil and the plants for successful resistance to any drought that may make its appearance hereafter. It should be remembered that the great damage done last year by dry weather in Texas was the result of a six months' drought culminating in August on a plant that never at any time had sufficient vitality to resist the hurtful effect of the scorching August heat. This year, on the contrary, the plant has grown under conditions almost perfect to permit uninterrupted and vigorous development from the planting of the seed to this date, with the ground full of needed moisture and the plant large to shade the soil against the fierce rays of the sun. In August drought may cause some shedding of the over-abundant fruit, but it cannot do sufficient damage to reduce the yield below a normal average. We are fully convinced that a minimum crop of thirteen millions is assured, no matter what the weather conditions may be from now on, and with average weather during August, with only one or two good rains, a record crop will be raised such as has not been seen before. It should also be remembered that not only our crop, but also the Indian and Russian crops, which last year were almost a failure, promise to produce full yields, and under such conditions, with mill trade going from bad to worse and no prospects for improvement, it does not require much intelligence to foresee low prices during next season.

The crowding and incomplete fencing of machinery in cotton mills is among the subjects set down for discussion at the forthcoming annual meeting of the United Textile Factory Workers Association. In several important points relating to the safety of operatives the majority of Cotton mills might admittedly be improved considerably without material increase of expense or loss of convenience. In many of the older mills the driving wheels attached to mule head-stocks are very inefficiently protected, and even in mills erected recently the external pulleys of carding engines and of opening machines in blowing-rooms are either guarded inadequately or left altogether unprotected. In blowing-rooms especially, where the machinery revolves at a very high speed, it certainly seems desirable that all possible protection should be provided, and it is not without significance that the resolution in question is brought forward by the Card and Blowing Room Operatives Amalgamation. Under the stress of competition there is perhaps a tendency to crowd machinery in textile as in other classes of factories and the additional hazard involved should by no means be suffered to escape notice. Modern legislation has made attention to these things a matter of economy as well as a moral and legal duty.

An International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition is in a promising stage of organisation. Its official opening is fixed for Monday, 21st September, at the Royal Horticultural Hall, in Vincent Square, Westminster, and it is to remain open for a week. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., ex-Governor of Ceylon, is the president; the vice-presidents are variously eminent as experts, publicists, scientists, and officials, and there is an advisory committee of about 150, representing the experience and the hope of the world with reference to indiarubber, its growth, manufacture, and distribution. The exhibition will be the first of its kind ever held in Europe, and in view of the success and usefulness of the Ceylon Rubber Exhibition of 1906, of which Sir Henry A. Blake was also president, its suggestion, plan, and purpose have been received with sympathy in all rubber-producing countries. It promises, in consequence, to be representative and even exhaustive, if that were possible, in every respect. The classification adopted includes caoutchouc pure and simple, gutta-percha, and other similar products. The immense area thus laid under contribution is suugested when mention is made of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Java, South India, Borneo, Equatorial Africa, Mexico, Brazil, and the West Indies. Since the Ceylon Exhibition of 1906 many important inventions and improvements have been introduced that are still unknown to prospective buyers. The present year is regarded as a hopefully critical one in the history of the rubber trade.

The Alexandria Produce Association notices, in its statement of July 9, the anxiety caused among Egyptian cultivators by the eighteen days' stoppages in the irrigation rotations. This disquietude regarding the future of the flood has been since somewhat relieved by rather more reassuring forecasts. Egypt seems to have committed itself fairly heavily to cotton this year, to judge from the report—so far unofficial—that 73 per cent. of the arable area of Lower Egypt is planted in cotton. The proportion of 27 per cent. left for other crops and follow naturally implies, if the estimate is verified by results, that the prudent observance of biennial rotation is not being practised. It is reported in Cairo that native cultivators in one of the Delta districts are informing the Agricultural Bank that their crops having suffered severely from the dearth of watering, due to the excessive periods of non-supply, they will be unable to repay advances on maturity. It is believed that this case is isolated, so far, at any rate. Pending the definite issue of the flood, business in Manchester textile imports especially is extremely sluggish; stocks are, of course, laid in on the probabilities of the crop, and these seem none too certain as yet. The Government has reduced by £27,500 the credits requisitioned for next year's perennial irrigation conversion works in Upper Egypt.

With a few exceptions the accounts of the British insurance companies underwriting marine business during 1907 show very poor results. Taking the figures of all companies into consideration, there was a substantial net loss on the trading account for the year. The figures for the principal companies are given below:—

	Premiums.	Losses and Expenses.	Surplus or Deficit.
	£	£	£
Alliance	166,027	145,600	20,427
British and Foreign	343,137	323,353	19,784
Commercial Union	247,471	189,597	57,874
Indemnity Mutual Marine	287,817	308,202	—20,385
London and Provincial	216,924	255,655	—38,731
London	303,220	294,129	9,091
Maritime	263,286	240,947	22,339
Merchants	204,900	189,351	15,549
Royal Exchange	156,534	224,924	—68,390
Sea	329,447	318,895	10,552
Thames and Mersey	433,343	510,453	—77,110
Union	438,641	502,176	—63,535
World	189,698	194,955	— 5,257

There is no organised tariff system of rating in marine underwriting, and in spite of the unfavourable results of the last few years rates show a tendency to decline. It is noteworthy that several large fire insurance companies have recently undertaken this class of business. The Alliance absorbed the Alliance Marine a year or two ago, and the London and Lancashire and the North British and Mercantile have also acquired marine companies. It is stated that several other fire insurance companies are likely to enter the same field, and in view of the increased competition that may be expected on this account it would appear that the prospect for the immediate future is not very favourable.

THE ENGLISH LOOK.

That Englishmen in general have a look almost peculiar to themselves is admitted by all who have travelled. Not only do they recognise fellow-countrymen thereby on the railway or at table; more than that, they will find on inquiry that foreigners are quite as well able to distinguish the characteristic signs, writes Frederick Boyle in the "Pall Mall." These do not belong to a class—unless the true Englishmen must be so described in days when the title is claimed by barbarian multitudes who cannot even speak the language. Perhaps the type is most conspicuous among our upper bourgeoisie, but below as above that stratum it abounds. One very often sees it with working men of the skilled, self-respecting order, and with those lower in status, who follow a manly outdoor employment, as dockers. Only among the pale and puny population east of Gray's Inn-road, where a man of five feet six is tall, does the English look quite disappear—not that it depends on stature. But on what does it depend?—what does it signify and how does it arise? These questions have some interest—perhaps some importance. Those who believe in the science of Physiognomy might give them attention. Persons innumerable have asked assuredly, when struck with some notable illustration of the rule: but I am not aware that any serious explanation has been published. Goldsmith made a shot when he spoke of Englishmen walking with "pride in their port, defiance in their eyes." But the problem is not to be solved by an epithet. Few of us happily are so snobbish as to carry pride in our port when going about our daily business: and the expression which an English gentleman wears, whatever it may be, is certainly not defiant.

There is a great opportunity for international studies just now. One need not make the expedition to Shepherd's Bush. In several leading thoroughfares, at certain hours, half the passers-by seem to be aliens, of the tripper class mostly. And visitors of more pretention may be observed in the Park. An untravelled reader, if one can be found who does not grasp what is meant by the English look, will speedily learn by noting how readily he distinguishes a real fellow-countryman among these various foreigners; it is necessary to say "real" because he will meet scores who call themselves his fellow countrymen though they have nothing English of body or soul except a legal fiction. But in most cases the observer would be puzzled to define a peculiarity which he feels. The look is not dependent on complexion more than on stature. No doubt it is most conspicuous with fair men. They represent the English breed more exactly. But Germans, for example, are fairer still and they have not the look. It does not depend on features either, since one may find it equally pronounced in hazel eyes and grey, accompanied by a snub nose or an aquiline. The curl of the moustache may have some negative influence—that is, may obscure it where it might have been distinct, by imprinting an air so strongly foreign that the insular characteristic is overpowered; but one may see it triumph sometimes even over the Kaiser's upturned crocs. Clothes also may have some influence of the same negative class. When fantastic they disguise the Englishman who wears them. But if none of these visible signs accounts for the look, what is the explanation?

It will be remarked that women show it much less frequently. They cannot be identified among their Continental sisters with anything like the same ease as men. There is a British type, of course, for both sexes; but that is not the point. So there is a French type, Italian, German, and so on. But purely physical distinctions are wearing away, as might be expected when the people of Europe assimilate so fast in habits, dress, modes of life and ways of thought. Erasmus, Macchiavelli, Cornelius Agrippa, Van Meteren, and others of authority described the various national characteristics in their time. Very curious and interesting are these reports studied by the light of our modern experience; "but that is another story." An Englishwoman who represents the physical type is known, of course; but seldom, in comparison with man, can she be identified by the look.

Perhaps this fact supplies a clue. It behoves one always to speak very cautiously on the significance of expressions—which are as much open to dispute as tastes. But after long observation in many countries I conclude that the essential quality of the English look is frankness, born of self-confidence and good-humoured indifference—which meets the eye of the stranger frankly, neither suspicious of him without cause, nor desirous to propitiate him, whether for politeness or any other motive. This is not to hint that the possessors of it must really be frank or honest as they seem. Some of the most desperate scoundrels extant have the look, received from blameless forefathers at birth. And a precious stock-in trade it is for the malefactor.

If this be thought an insufficient explanation of the problem I should be pleased to hear another, for some explanation there must be. But mine accords with history. The look is the heritage of freedom, immemorial with us, but yet not old enough even in France to have set a birth-stamp on the people. But it is old enough in the United States, among the population of English descent, and in young Americans of that strain the look is common; with years they seem to lose it, under the slavery of money-making. But it must not be expected in Americans of foreign name—they have not yet entered on the heritage, though often they, too, have learned the freedom which is offensive. The observant will note that a series of generations is required to imprint the look on an alien family domiciled here, under the best conditions. The sons may have gone to a public school and to Oxford; they may have married English wives—the grandsons may have all their ideas and interests centred here. But they will not be recognised as Englishmen at sight in a foreign town. Also, if Englishwomen have not the look my suggestion accounts for its absence. They did not share the heritage of Freedom. In this point of view they certainly had no advantage over other women in Europe.

IRISH SLANDER SUIT.

Sensational Collapse.

ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH A JUROR.

MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT.

There was a sensational close to the trial of the action for slander brought by the Hon. Alexis Charles Burke Roche against Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bt., at the Cork Assizes, on July 23rd, before Chief Baron Palles and a special jury. At a meet of the Duhallow Foxhounds on March 7, 1908, the defendant was alleged to have spoken and published of the plaintiff the following words: "You are a liar, a thief, and a swindler. You live by swindling, and to my knowledge you have lived by swindling for twenty years." The court was crowded on re-assembling, a great many well-known ladies being present. On the previous evening Mr. J. H. Cambpell, K. C., M. P., had partly opened the defendant's case, and at the sitting of the Court the learned counsel was expected to resume his address.

At eleven o'clock, when the court re-assembled, it was intimated to the counsel on both sides that the Lord Chief Baron wished to see them in his room, and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Campbell, M. P., and Mr. Serjeant Moriarty accordingly retired and had a consultration with his lordship. They were subsequently joined by Mr. Stephen Ronan K. C., and ultimaely the whole Bar engaged in the case, together with the solicitors, were called in. They remained absent until a quarter to twelve, when his lordship came into court, and the jury were called over. Counsel, however, were not in attendance, and his lordship again retired, and requested the Solicitor-General who had just come into the court, to again confer with him in his room. This conference lasted for some five or six minntes, and it became evident that proceedings of an important character were in progress. It was generally believed in court at the time that a settlement of the action was being effected, but no one expected the sensational denouement which followed.

Just before twelve o'clock counsel for the plaintiff were in their places, but those on the opposing side did not appear until ten minutes past twelve, when his lordship returned to court, and the proceedings were opened.

Counsel for the plaintiff were the Solicitor-General (Mr. Redmond Barry, K. C., M. P.), Mr. Stephen Ronan, K. C., and Mr. Cecil Atkinson; and for the defendant Mr. J. H. Campbell, K. C., M. P., Mr. Serjeant Moriarty, K. C., Mr. George Green, and Mr. E. R. Mahony.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE BENCH.

The Solicitor-General rose and said: My lord, in this action, having regard to a communication which your lordship has made to the counsel on both sides of the case, I ask you on the part of the plaintiff that this jury be discharged.

His Lordship: The communication I made to counsel is in writing.

The Solicitor-General: And, my lord, on that communication I will ask your lordship to examine one of the jurors, Mr. Francis Morrogh, and I suppose it is only right and proper I should mention the communication which your lordship has made.

Mr. Campbell: That communication has been read by my learned friend and myself, and I make no opposition to my friend's application to have the jury discharged. But, my lord, I do most respectfully object to the course he suggests of reading it, or doing anything else in connection with a matter that must hereafter form the subject of judicial investigation. My friend's purpose is accomplished by asking to have the jury discharged. On behalf of my client I consent to that, I think it is in the interests of justice. Why should anything further be done at the present stage? I don't want in the slightest degree to obstruct, nor do I suggest that in any shape or form an inquiry should be in any way obstructed—a full judicial inquiry—into the contents of the communication. But I do, in the interests of fair play and any subsequent trial of this action, ask that your lordship, on my consenting to the course that my learned friend proposed, should make the order now on the materials before you, materials which are in the possession of counsel on both sides.

His Lordship: I don't think that the Solicitor-General is entitled of read the letter, but I understand that you ask for liberty to examine a juror?

The Solicitor-General; Yes, my lord.

His Lordship: I will allow you to examine the juror with reference to anything that is strictly legal evidence.

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship: I won't allow it beyond that, but I think when you are applying to discharge the jury, not as a matter of your own volition but for a certain reason—I think you are at liberty to prove that reason, although there is a consent. You may examine him, but I won't receive any evidence of hearsay on this particular occasion.

The Solicitor-General: Not on this particular application. Now I ask for permission to examine Mr. Francis Morrogh.

His Lordship: Very well, I will allow it.

JUROR IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. Frank Morrogh, the juror mentioned by the Solicitor-General, then went into the witness-box and was sworn.

The Solicitor-General: Mr. Morrogh, you are one of the jurors in this case?

Witness: I am.

And you know the defendant, Sir Timothy O'Brien?—Yes.

I believe you are on very friendly terms with him, and have been?—Yes.

You recently went on a motor trip with him, I believe?—Yes.

Were you last night approached on his behalf?

Mr. Campbell: I beg your pardon, you have no right—

The Solicitor-General: Mr. Morrogh, were you approached with reference to the verdict you should give in this case?—I was.

By whom?—By a friend of mine.

I must ask you his name, Mr. Morrogh?

The witness appealed to the learned judge.

His lordship intimated that he was to give the name.

Witness: William Harman.

The Solicitor-General: Who is William Harman?

The secretary of the Cork Club.

What was suggested to you by him? What did he say?

Mr. Campbell: Was it verbally or in writing?

Witness: He telephoned.

The Solicitor-General: What happened, Mr. Morrogh?—In the course of conversation I was asked about this case; how it was going on. I cannot remember the exact words. The substance of them was, "Our friend, Sir Tim, would perfer a farthing damages to a disagreement." Then I laughed. Of course, I said, the case is not over yet. During dinner it suddenly struck me that the conversation might have been overheard by somebody over the telephone. It was really so serious that I telephoned him (Mr. Harman), and told him so—that someone might have heard of it. "Well," he then said, "for heaven's sake, don't take it that I am trying to influence you. I just thought I would tell you, he being a friend of yours." I said "I know very well you don't want to influence me," and he said again, "I am not trying to, nor do I intend to influence you, but he being a friend of yours I thought I would tell you what took place."

What did he say about Sir Timothy O'Brien?—I said, "Did Sir Timothy O'Brien ask you to tell me this?"

What did he say to you then?—He said "Yes." He said he was simply telling me as a friend what had taken place.

Did he state that Sir Timothy O'Brien had asked you to do it?—Yes.

What happened then?—I said it was such a serious thing that I would not do anything in a hurry. The communication came over the telephone, and anybody might have heard it, and under these circumstances I felt it my duty to report it. I mentioned the matter to a few people, as many as I could get there. I stopped discussing it nearly all the morning, and I did nothing until this morning. I had a letter written last night, but it was not handed to his lordship, because the letter began:

Sir—When I came into court I saw Mr. Kennedy (the judge's registrar). I wanted to see his lordship, and explain the thing to him.

The Solicitor-General: Eventually you did not see his lordship, but you handed in the letter?—Mr. Kennedy asked me to put in writing what I had said, and I had the letter and handed it to him.

The Solicitor-General: I don't think there is an honourable man in Cork who won't applaud your conduct.

LETTER FROM THE JUDGE.

His Lordship: I think it right to say that this matter was in the course of development. I thought it my duty to direct my registrar to write a letter to this gentleman, whose name is Mr. Harman, and I believe he has come.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell: Did you regard the conversation of Mr. Harman with you as in any way disigned or intended improperly to influence you?—Not on his part.

Did he expressly say to you over the telephone that he was only communicating with you because he was a friend of yours, and you were a friend of his, and he knew you would not misunderstand him?—Absolutely.

And that he knew from his knowledge of you that what he was saying across the telephone would not in any way lead you from the path of duty or divert your judgment?—I am certain of that.

He told you that?—Yes, in substance.

That is the impression?—The impression was that he had not the smallest thought or idea of influencing me.

The Solicitor-General: But you did not apply that to Sir Timothy O'Brien?—I only stated that Sir Timothy O'Brien told him, and that he told me.

His Lordship: I entirely approve of the course you have taken.

Mr. Campbell: Having regard to the evidence of Mr. Morrogh, I do not propose to offer any evidence in opposition to the discharge of the jury. I do not say anything with regard to my client's connection with the matter, and the nature and extent of it. That, I presume, in the interests of justice, will require investigation. I say now that I agree to the application.

His Lordship: I am sorry, gentlemen, that so much time has been occupied with this abortive trial. It is quite right that you should be discharged, and I accordingly discharge you.

The Solicitor-General: I respectfully ask for permission, on the part of Mr. Roche, to serve a conditional order on Sir Timothy O'Brien to attach Sir Timothy O'Brien for contempt of court in attempting to prevent the cause of justice in interfering with the jury.

The Lord Chief Baron: You must give me evidence of that.

The Solicitor General: For a conditional order?

The Lord Chief Baron:—Yes, I must have the evidence, not only of Mr. Morrogh, but also the evidence of Mr. Harman.

APPLICATION FOR ATTACHMENT.

Mr. William Romayne Brooke Harman was then called, and sworn.

The Solicitor-General: You are secretary to the Cork Club, I believe?—Yes.

You know Sir Timothy O'Brien, the defendant?—I do.

You know also Mr. Morrogh?—I do.

Did you last night send a telephone message to Mr. Morrogh concerning this case?—I did.

What was it you said to him?—What I said to him was this: I think I first asked him how the case was. Then I said I had a communication from Sir Timothy O'Brien. He said he would sooner have the case end with a farthing damages than have a disagreement.

That was the communcation you had from Sir Timothy O'Brien?—It was.

When did you receive it?—About eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Was it by letter?—No, by telephone.

Where did he telephone to you from?—I don't know.

Tell us what he said to you on the telephone?—The telephone was very bad, and I complained two or three times of it.

So far as you gathered it, tell us what he said to you?—I think he also asked me whether Mr. Morrogh was a friend of Mr. Donovan. I said I did not know. "They were not friends, but I think they made it up. I don't think they are very intimate."

Sir Timothy asked you that, whether Mr. Morrough was a friend of Mr. Donovan?—He also said that Mr. Donovan was working against him.

Tell us the whole thing?—I have; that was all he told me.

What did he say about the verdict?—What I told you before.

Repeat it again.—He said he would sooner have a farthing damages than a disagreement, and he mentioned Morrogh's name. He said, "F. M."

What did he say about him?—He asked me had I seen him. I said, "I am laid up here in bed. I am ill; I cannot see him." I think he led me to understand that he wished me to communicate with him.

You have no doubt of that?

Mr. Campbell: Really, let him state what passed.

Witness (to the Solicitor-General): I told you I complained that I could not understand what he was saying.

The Solicitor-General: It was as a result of the telephone message that you communicated with Mr. Morrogh?—Yes.

At the request of Sir Timothy O'Brien?—Yes.

SUGGESTION BY TELEPHONE.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. Harman, did you understand that Sir Timothy O'Brien was suggesting that the influence of a certain individual whose name I won't repeat to-day was used against him?—I do not understand.

It was suggested to you across the telephone from the information you had that Mr. Donovan was working against him?—That is what he led me to understand.

He asked you at the same time whether this gentleman, Mr. Donovan, was a friend of Mr. Morrogh?—Yes. I said I did not think they were great friends.

Did he then go on and tell you that even if as the result of that interference there was a disagreement, he would prefer even a farthing damages?—Yes, that is what I understood.

Was it in that connection?—I do not know; on the whole case.

You mean, I presume, the whole case of the plaintiff?

The Solicitor-General here laughed.

Mr. Campbell: I cannot understand this smile or the interruption.

Witness: The whole conversation took place on the telephone. I was in bed.

The telephone was working badly?—Yes.

Was it at the commencement of the conversation that he mentioned the name of Mr. Donovan?—I think it was.

Mr. Morrogh frequents the club of which you are secretary?—Yes.

And I suppose he is in and out there pretty often?—Yes, he is.

And the substance of what you heard was that Sir Timothy O'Brien was anxious that he should know that he would prefer a farthing damages rather than have an abortive trial?—That is what I thought.

That was what you thought, talking across the telephone?—Yes.

Did he directly or indirectly ask you to put any influence or pressure on Mr. Morrogh?—No, except to tell him.

Do you say that he actually told you, or asked you, to communicate that statement to Mr. Morrogh? He led me to understand that he wanted it communicated. I don't remember his exact words.

You do not say that he expressly asked you to communicate with Mr. Morrogh?—I am afraid he did.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

His Lordship: It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this matter because it is absolutely essential, in the interests of justice, that no communication or suggestion should be made to any juror as to the verdict that should be given by the jurors. It becomes even more reprehensible for one of the parties in the case to be a party to it, and I am of opinion that Mr. Morrogh only performed his simplest duty by bringing the fact of the communication that was made under the notice of the Court. Accordingly, the first thing I received this morning when I came into court was an intimation that one of the jurors would wish to have a private interview with me before the case was resumed. Of course, I at once said that for the judge to have a private interview with one of the jurors, pending the trial of the, case, was out of the question, and I told him to have his communication put in writing.

This he did, and then my duty was to inform the leading counsel on both sides about the matter. I then informed counsel, and summoned them to my room. That imposed upon me the immediate duty of hearing any application that might be made in reference to the further progress of the trial. That was a thing it was impossible to postpone, and consequently I heard the application to discharge the jury. This has been assented to by Mr. Campbell and very properly assented to. No question arose with reference to that, but then the Solicitor-General—it is his right—goes further, and now applies to me to vindicate the law and take steps for the purpose of having the question considered whether Sir Timothy O'Brien was or was not a party to endeavour to impede the ends of justice.

I do not say—not having heard the evidence of Sir Timothy O'Brien upon the matter, this not being the proper time in which he should give his evidence on that subject—I do not say that I make the slightest suggestion that he has been any party to this improper interference with the jury, but I do say this, that it is a matter that requires, in the interests of all parties, and in the interests, above all, of the administration of justice, to be probed to the very utmost. We are now just at the termination of the assizes. There is nothing at all hurried in reference to this matter. The Solicitor-General has properly brought it before me at the very earliest moment, but I do not think at the end of the assizes there is any reason why this matter should be entered upon and considered, at the moment. I do not think that it would be satisfactory that the case should be determined solely by a single judge, from whose decision in a matter of this description—it being in the exercise of a criminal jurisdiction—there is, I understand, no appeal. Therefore, while I think I am bound in the interests of the administration of justice, to make a conditional order for attachment, I will make the order that cause be shown before the Court of King's Bench, on the second day of next term.

The Court then rose, and thus ended, for the present, one of the most remarkable cases that have been at hearing in the Irish Courts.

Mr. Murrogh, the juror; Mr. Harman, the secretary of the Cork Club; and Sir Timothy O'Brien the defendant, are all prominent members of the Cork County Cricket Club.

FOOTBALL.

Poona Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 11.

To-day's game was between the Worcesters from Ahmednagar and the Somersets and was won by the Worcesters by 2 goals to 1. It was a splendid game. The goals were scored in the second half.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrup ed.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	……	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 11th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	B.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	nil	...	...	nil	
Teheran	nil	...	...	nil	
Suez	11	2	10 p. m.	0	49

NOTICES.

Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (8-8-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Basora (11-8-08.)

YE MARINERS OF ENGLAND.

Lord Morley on the Mercantile Marine.

THE annual inspection and prize-giving on board the "Worcester" training ship for youths destined to become officers in the mercantile marine was held on July 23rd, when nearly 400 guests went down by the steamship "Oriole" and spent a very pleasant afternoon. The event of the day was the presentation of the King's gold medal, which is annually awarded to the boy who shows the qualities likely to make the finest sailor; these consist of cheerfull submission to superiors, self-respect, and independence of character, kindness and protection to the weak, readiness to forgive offence, desire to conciliate the differences of others, and, above all, fearless devotion to duty and unflinching truthfulness. This was won by Gordon Edmund Adams, who also secured a recommendation for appointment as midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve granted by the Admiralty.

Having assembled on board the "Worcester," Sir Thomas Sutherland, the chairman of the Incorporated Thames Nautical Training College, occupied an improvised chair on the main deck, and surrounding him were Viscount and Viscountess Morley of Blackburn, Lord and Lady Brassey, his Highness Prince Mansur Khachar of Jasden, Admiral the Hon. Sir E.R. Fremantle, Commander R.R. Hubbard Bey, of the Imperial Ottoman Navy, and many other gentlemen interested in naval matters.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, who presided, in introducing Lord Morley of Blackburn, siad they had always been fortunate in having the presence and patronage of some eminent man on their prize-giving day, but never in his recollection had they had the presence of a more distinguished gentleman than his right hon. friend Lord Morley. (Cheers).

Viscount Morley, having presented the prizes, addressed the cadets. He said it had been his fortune to be present at a great many prize-givings. He did not himself win a great number of prizes when he was a schoolboy, but he remembered the ceremonial, and what had struck him in listening to that day's interesting list was that he did not believe there was a single prize—not even the championship for swimming—which he could not have won. (Cheers.) He thought he might have had a chance under the head of general knowledge possibly but he was very doubtful, expecting that general knowledge was apt to mean general ignorance. He was glad to think that all the cadets of the Worcester were learning not only general knowledge—and heaven forbid that he should despise that—but that they were learning their own profession, and it was a very great profession. (Hear, hear.) If anything went wrong with the mercantile marine of this country, whether with the transport of troops or otherwise, or in any of the numerous avocations which the mercantile marine was the means of discharging, it would be most disastrous to this country.

LADDER OF PROMOTION.

The well-being of the mercantile marine was one of the profoundest necessities of the State, and that there should be ladders provided by which trained officers should rise step by step to the service of the sea was in the highest sense of the first order of the elements which contributed to our national well-being, and even to our national existence. As the head of the Indian Department of State he was glad to know that there were two departments in the Indian Administration in which the Worcester cadets were not altogether unconcerned. There was the Bengal Pilot Service, to which since 1877 thirty-eight Worcester cadets had been appointed, and one appointment for this year was now offered. There was also the Royal Indian Marine, and twenty-seven Worcester boys had passed into that service and were now serving as commanders, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants and six appointments as sub-lieutenants were granted to the Worcester in September, 1907. As showing the strength of the mercantile marine, the tonnage of all the steamships of the world last month was 35 3/4 million tons gross, and of that amount 17 1/2 million tons was owned by the British Empire. He was always interested in that portion of the British Empire which was called the United Kingdom, and of the total tonnage referred to 16 1/4 millions, or 46 per cent., were owned in the United Kingdom. If he were talking in the House of Commons—or in another place—(laughter)—he should point out an additional fact which was worth considering. When they said that under foreign flags there were such and such amount of tonnage, let them not forget that they had to look not only at the amount of tonnage but at effectiveness, and a good many of these ships under foreign flags were ships which were done—for which we had no further use. He wanted to put it as politely as he could to the purchasers of those ships. (Laughter.) In 1907 there were 282,000 of steam tonnage transferred to foreign flags, of which he was glad to think 73 per cent. were built before 1900, so they were not exactly juvenile—(laughter)—and of the one and a quarter million tons added to the register of the United Kingdom, 95 per cent. were steamers of the most improved construction and powers of service. (Hear, hear.) But there was another important fact of steamers over 10,000 tons there were in June last 119, and of these 64 were British-owned. Of steamers over 20,000 tons there were ten, and of these this country owned six; while of steamers capable of steaming over 15 knots there were said to be 669, and of that number this country owned 410. Politicians looked at these facts from the point of view of some proposition they wanted to establish. He wished to establish no proposition of a political bearing at all, but he said that in face of facts and figures of this kind the croakings about the departure of the supremacy of Great Britain in the mercantile marine was certainly not justified by actual facts. (Cheers.)

LOFTY DESTINY.

Another point worthy of consideration was the improved safety of life at sea. So much care had been taken about this that the loss of life by wrecks among seamen in 1907 was less by 25 per cent. than it was twenty-five years ago. There was still another set of figures which he confessed struck him from the artistic and literary and historic point of view, showing a decline approaching to something like a disappearance of the sailing ship, for within the last ten years sailing vessels of over 100 tons net register had decreased by more than half. They had fallen from 2,201 vessels and a tonnage of over 2,000,000 to 1,137 vessels, with a tonnage of just under 1,000,000. It was remarkable that during last year only two sailing vessels of over 1,000 tons were built in this country, and of these one was an oil barge. (A laugh.) Addressing the cadets personally, Viscount Morley reminded them of the advantages that were placed before them on the Worcester, and emphasised the fact that, as some of them were starting out on the most tremendous of all cruisers—the cruise of their own individual lines—they should perfect themselves in every branch of their profession. In conclusion he said he could not do better than quote to them the words of a famous and powerful man—he meant Mr. Gladstone—and he asked them to take them away with them. They were: "Be inspired with the belief that life is a great and a noble calling not a mean and grovelling thing that we are to shuffle through as best we can but an elevated and lofty destiny, (cheers.)

Afterwards Lord Brassey, Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, and the chairman addressed the lads and the proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Viscount Morley for his kindness in presenting the prizes.

BY THE WAY.

SIXTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

The calendarreminds us that sixty-three years have gone since the first cricket match was played at Kennington Oval, just three years before the great "W. G." was cradled. The world-famous ground was a market-garden when the Montpelier Club, whose "Beehive" ground in Walworth was required for building purposes, obtained the lease of the Oval from the Duchy of Cornwall for thirty-one years £120 a year. The Montpelier Club, which had even then had forty years of existence and held its meetings at the Horns, Kennington, shortly afterwards blossomed into the Surrey Club, with whose prowess the Oval has now so long been identified. Within a short time four clubs were playing at the Oval—Surrey County, with 200 members, the South London, Surrey Paragon, and the Union—and by 1861 we read "there were close on 1,000 members, with an income of about £2,000." On Kennington Common matches were played as long ago as 1736.

MR. BIRRELL'S HUMOUR.

Mr. Birrell, as everyone knows, is nothing if not original. His originality of ideas was humorously manifested by his inscription in a volume of "The Sonnets of Shakespeare," given to Miss Redmond as a wedding present, which is as follows: "To Miss Redmond, on her marriage, from Augustine Birrell, who for his sins is at present Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland." The piquancy of the inscription would have been enhanced if the edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets had been the one of which Mr. George Wyndham, a former Chief Secretary for Ireland, is the editor.

MR. BASIL THOMSON.

Mr. Basil Thomson, who has just been promoted from the Governorship of Wormwood Scrubbs to an inspectorship of prisons, has had a picturesque and varied career. He began life in far-away Fiji, in the South Pacific. When the late Sir John Thurston, Governor of that Colony, in his capacity of High Commissioner for the Pacific, went to the Tongan Archipelago, he installed Mr. Thomson, then only in his twenty-nith year, as head of the Tongan Government. Mr. Thomson's curious experiences in that capacity are described in his entertaining book "The Diversions of a Prime Minister." After some yaars of adventure in the Pacific, which he has turned to profitable account in half a dozen other capital books, Mr. Thomson returned to England and took to prison-governing, a profession he has followed ever since, with one interruption.

THE VATERSAY RAIDERS.

It is satisfactory to know that Lady Gordon Cathcart and the Scottish Secretary have come to terms, and that the imprisoned Vatersay Raiders have been released at her ladyship's instance. Lady Cathcart, it is announced, has agreed to grant Small holdings in Vatersay. The probability is, according to the Edinburgh "Evening News," that more people are there now than the island will carry, but when a selection is made of those who are to get holdings the rest will no doubt remove quietly. They are peaceable and law-abiding, and when treated in this way will act reasonably. The only disappointing thing is, as our contemporary says, that the prisoners had to break the law and suffer before a settlement could be reached.

AGAINST CREMATION.

Dr. G. H. R. Dabbs, in the last number of the "Young Man," writes strongly against cremation: The modern doctrine is (he says) that cremation is cleanest, safest, and best in all ways. I confess I rather demur to it. I have an idea that the earth has a right to its own, and I consider cremation wasteful. . . . Cremation is spoken of as though the products of combustion could do no harm; but are we sure of this? If the dead body be buried in the living earth, say, five feet down, the speedy reduction of the cadaver to the skeleton is ensured and if shrubs and flowering plants are planted on and around the grave their roots soon absorb from the air-penetrated soil the changing elements of corruption. Dr. Dabbs would relegate the memorial stone to oblivion and would let flowers and shrubs displace such obstructions to Nature's own and sure and gradual cremation.

UNNECESSARY.

Another objection that Dr. Dabbs urges against cremation is that it is unnecessary: I know the argument obtains (he goes on to say) that the germs of zymotic disease may become water-borne and percolate into wells from cemeteries. I also know that I have heard of or know no fact that confirms this fear. But I do know this: that the earth is "the" one interrupting and changing filter for every sort of germ; I also am sure that the true debt we must pay Nature is to return to her all dead organic matter; I further am sure that there are vast tracts of cheap agricultural land still available for cemeteries. With simplicity of sepulture, Dr. Dabbs holds that as a rule one acre of cemetery land for every 15,000 of the population would be sufficient with the present death-rate.

A CENSUS OF POETRY.

An American critic, the "Book Monthly" tells us, has been conducting a census of the poetry appearing in the periodicals. We have almost let the Poet's Corner go out of use in this country, but it still flourishes in American magazines, which, indeed, make a feature of printing verse. Well, this critic has been counting up the poems in the chief American magazines for 1907 and trying to work out the proportion of those poems which had real merit. He finds that of two hundred and thirty-three only thirty-four came within this meaning. The "Atlantic Monthly," with which one associates the name of Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Whittier, was easily first with the number of good poems it published.

DELIMITATING A FRONTIER.

Marking the boundary between two countries is always a work requiring exceptional skill, and sometimes courage; but the delimitation of few boundaries between civilised countries has required so much skill and necessitated so much hardship as that between Canada and Alaska, work on which was recommenced last month. In the North of Alaska it is always day from May to August, but from the middle of November to the end of January the sun is never once above the horizon and the temperature is at all times Arctic. Last year one of the Canadian survey parties, following the course of an unknown tributary of the Stikine River, lost all their instruments, as well as the scientific and photographic records of the portion of the survey they had completed, and only just escaped themselves to wait for the present summer to carry out their dangerous task all over again.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

ECCENTRIC COATS.

Picturesque eccentricity is still a mark of the very modish evening coat writes our lady correspondent, and the cloths and satins of the moment, with their graceful hang, are, of course, exquisitely suitable for the purpose. One very original evening coat of black velvet that I saw the other day—a very peculiar affair that hung square at the back and at the front—was trimmed with printed linen "cretonne," one would call it in Paris, I suppose. This cretonne was green, with red flowers, and formed a wide border about the cloak which seemed to have borrowed the chasuble idea. Another cloak of heliotrope cloth had massive square motifs in heliotrope macrame guipure—that guipure which, although of course, not really the same as hand-made macrame, seems to have borrowed its character. The self-coloured trimmings of various shades are more than ever favoured in Paris, or at least as much as ever, but always with a vigorous note of contrast present in one form or another. For example, an evening cloak of heliotrope cloth (the quitest purple) may be lined with vivid emerald green satin, whilst the cloak of emerald green might be lined with black. This emerald green should be just clear enough to be sympathetic under artificial light. Then a frock of perhaps ninon that is carried out with braidings, or whatever it may be, all in the one exact shade, is placed over some delicately contrasting satin, and the frock of satin, not being transparent, will have some touches of gold and silver embroidery—as will the bodice—and probably when lifted will reveal some pretty chiffon frilling in dainty contrast, which is echoed in the hat, and perhaps in a ruffle.

A PRETTY REVIVAL.

A revival of coloured pearl emdroidery which dates from I don't know exactly when, has been seen lately, and in one or two cases at the last Court Ball. These pearl embroideries might make lovely colour effects in pale pink, or green, or grey, or in dull gold or silver; but will, of course, be chosen to correspond with the fabrics they adorn. Dim pearls will look charming on satin or chiffon, and, too, on lace; and of course these new pearl passementeries will be offered in exquisite form and colour. Early this year there was a revival of the ordinary white pearl embroidery (this usually on white satin frocks), but as the season advanced, colour and shades of colour were kept identical in fabrics and trimmings, so it was inevitable that pearl trimmings should be resigned that would carry out the same idea as we were already using in other directions.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY IN DISTURBANCES.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the employment of military in cases of disturbances has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper [236]. The Select Committee recommends that the Home Secretary should be empowered, on the application of a chief constable, to requisition from any county police force a proportion not exceeding ten per cent, of the number of such police force, and that the men so repuisitioned should be available to be employed in any disturbed district without having to be sworn in for that purpose; that chief constables should have further powers of enlisting additionel men into the county police force for temporary purposes; and that all inducements should be given to police authorities to make provision, as far as possible, with due regard to financial considerations, for the maintenance of a mounted force, and to utilise, temporarily or otherwise, the services of available men who have knowledge of cavalry and Yeomanry duties. The Select Committee acquiesces in the authoritative and concise exposition of the general law on the subject contained in the report of the Featherstone Committee. With regard to the calling out of the military, the procedure since 1894 has been that in counties requisitions by magistrates are made through the chief constable and sent on by him to the military officer. It is desirable in the opinion of the Select Committee, that the responsibility borne by the chief constable should be clearly defined. When troops are called out the expense incurred should be charged and defrayed, the committee thinks, in the same way as the cost of police reinforcements. Military officers are bound, as citizens, to aid the civil authority when lawfully called upon to do so, but they must necessarily exercise a special discretion because of the kind of force at their command. The committee is unable to define precisely the responsibility cast upon military officers, but notes the intention of the Secretary for War to amend paragraph 949 of the King's Regulations so as to make it plain that a military officer is entitled to exercise his discretion in complying with a requisition when he has reason to believe that it has been made without justifications The extreme dislike of the soldier for this most disagreeable and painful duty is referred to, and it is stated that in the last thirty-nine years when the troops have been called to the aid of the civil authority, the order to fire has been given on only two occasions. The Committee urges that further consideration of the question as to what means should be adopted of warning a crowd that the order to fire is about to be given is not only desirable, but requisite.

WHY NOT SPEAK OUT?

"We have every sympathy," says "Jam-e Jamshed" "with official Englishmen, official and non-fficial who protest against the almost studied silence of the loyalist section of the Indian leaders at the present juncture. The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, for instance, was perfectly justified in the observation that he made in the Council on the subject. It is cowardice, to say the least, to sit silent, with folded hands, and to pose as the enemies of the men who have sworn to stagger humanity by their misdeeds. Where is Bombay's protest, for instance, against the cowardly ruffians who are perpetrating such foul outrages as have been reported from Bengal? Our leaders may be well warned against the danger of this silence, of sitting on the fence, so to say. The hour is coming, and may even be said to be now is, when the British would be perfectly justified in saying 'those who are not openly with us are against us.'"

The Town Clerk of Camberwell, in a report on the London equalisation of rates scheme, points out that high rates are not governed by the local expenditure of a borough, but rather by its income. He contends that no system of grants or doles from a central body can ever give equality to those boroughs where the rateable value chiefly consists of small residential assessments without the advantage of large railway termini and other equally productive assessments. Any scheme of equalisation should mean one uniform rate (for all purposes) for every rated occupier in the county of London, and this should be collected by the central authority on a valuation or assessments made for the entire county.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mr. Cook by the confidences which he made the other day to an interviewer on the occasion of the completion of the Library edition of Ruskin has helped us a step onward towards a complete conception of Ruskin as a man of letters. It has not been easy hitherto to integrate him with the great body of his fellow-craftsmen of the pen. The affluence of his circumstances, the run to the Continent which was always awaiting him if he grew tired and his tours, through the picture galleries of Europe gave him a place apart, and to the public mind he was the sublime instance of the "amateur worth all the professionals," or rather, let us say, he was the typical man of genius who writes because it is a glory and a pleasure to do so, who composes at breakneck speed and never blots a line. Mr. Cook dispels the error by showing him subject to the same limitations as other penmen and seeking to remedy them by the same expedients. Thus Ruskin, it seems, drew largely and continuously on that battery of manuscript books—diaries, commonplace-books, and books of cuttings—which all writers, from the half-goods down to the humblest scrivener, employ as aids to memory and imagination. Moreover, he was an assiduous corrector. He revised and revised and revised yet again so that many parts of "Modern Painters" were gone over four or five times. This information, although scanty, is useful and will help many to add one or two convincing touches to their mental picture of Ruskin. Among the other things one would like to know is whether the elaborations are chiefly on the ethical and reflective parts of his works or on the word-painting. Then, in so far as they are upon the latter, are they chiefly on the detailed pictures or on those inimitably fellicitous bits of description which seem struck out inevitably in the train of the discourse? One can imagine, for example, the page describing "the solitary extent of the Campagna of Rome under evening light" having been touched up, but there are, on the other hand, expressions that seem struck with a die, and one would like to know whether such a haughty phrase as "the strength and glory of God's mountains with their soaring and radient pinnacles and surging sweep of measureless distance kingdoms in their valleys and climates on their crests" did not fall flashing from the mint in its first and final perfection. On the whole, Mr. Cook must have much material for future interviews.

LITERATURE A FRENCH ART.

If we on this side the Channel were as much interested in the technique of literature as our friends of the "understanding," such questions would not long remain unanswered. The Frenchman is essentially an artist, literature with him is an art like another, and he is interested in all its procedures. Thus the whole question of revisions and corrections was elaborately handled by M. Antoine Albalat in a book published five years ago, called "Le Travail du Style." The purpose of the book is in the first instance didactic. It seeks, by exhibiting the series of states through which passages from the great authors have passed before they reached perfection, to teach what is good and what bad in French style. But in, at any rate, the second instance it is hortative. It is written in the spirit of that maxim which Gautier preached but, in his prose at least, did not practice—"Sculpte, lime, cisele." Its dictrine is that, though there are men (like Balzac) whose final form after all revisions is no perceptible improvement on his first rough draft, and others (like Fenelon) whose improvements are, as the Irishman would have said, "for the worse," yet the manuscript of the writer whose work will last will resemble that of the younger Dumas, whose father likened it to a piece of music—lots of lines and spaces above and a thin rill of words standing clear below.

THE MARTYR OF STYLE.

M. Albalat throws some new light on Flaubert as the traditional "martyr of style." Flaubert's morbid fastidiousness is well known, and how he took spites at certain words and certain syllables, fell into furies over a "cliche" and went into "agonies and bloody sweats" over the production of cadences and phrases. But M. Albalat had access to his manuscripts, and lets us into the secret of his method of composition. He would correct a page until it was illegible, than transcribe it for further correction. A second time renderd illegible, it was again transcribed, and this would go on for four, six, or even eight times before the manuscript was handed to the amanuensis was. Moreover, the fair copy of the amanuensis was only passed on to the printer after being covered with alterations and erasures. Naturally such methods are not conducive to speedy production, and throughout his correspondence there are intimations of the slowness at which Flaubert composed. At one time he produces two pages a week, at another it is twenty five in six weeks, again twenty-seven pages in two months, and once he softly "chortles" to himself over fifteen pages done in six weeks. Much of this solicitude over detail was, no doubt, wasteful and ridiculous excess, but the result of it was, according to M. Albalat, that Flanber is "the greatest French writer since Chateaubriand."

MR. BELLOC'S NEW STORY.

In Mr. Clutterbuck's Election Mr. Hilaire Belloc fixes the date at 1910, by which time all sorts of wonderful things have come to pass. Women have at last got the vote; the first Tariff Reform Administration is admitted by all practical business men to have made a mess of it; the parties in the House are at least five, and look like being seven. It is at this point that Mr. Clutterbuck, having stumbled upon an immense fortune owing to an attack of pneumonia and prolonged absence from the office, decides to enter Parliament, or rather the matter is dicided for him by an aristocratic family with an eye to a secretaryship for an impecunious nephew. Mr. Belloc tells the story of the election with immense gusto and high spirits. Clutterbuck is an entirely foolish person, and if there is any bitterness in his presentation it is because Mr. Belloc sees things in the French way. His description of the Clutterbuck "menage" is almost biting enough for Maupassant. Mr. Belloc, however, is never serious for many sentences together and is always bubbling over with boisterous farce. There is genuine fun in the picture of the unhappy candidate "aux prises" with the selection committee, concocting impossible replies to impossible questions whilst waiting in the bare, dingy schoolroom under the glazed portrait of the EL-E-PHANT (Mammal). Clutterbuck once elected the fun flags a little, and we detect occasional venom in the vain pursuit of a title, the description of the bleeding processes known as subscribing to the party funds, and the final fobbing off with a knighthood. The book is often too wildly extravagant, though, for satire, and as soon as Mr. Belloc stops fooling he is in danger of becoming a trifle dull. We prefer to look upon "Mr. Clutterbuck's Election" as the brilliant nonsense of a clever man. We like immensely the incident of the clergyman who followed a publican at a meeting in support of Mr. Clutterbuck, and was imagined from his pale face and refined air to be an opponent. Capital, too, is the account of the needy young aristocrats. Much was done for them, says Mr. Belloc. Edward was married to the half-witted daughter of Sir John Garstang, the cotton spinner. Philip died! This is better fun than calling an egg a sterilised organic albumenoid or making Prime Ministers "damn and blast." Mr. Barnett, now the Duke of Battersea, survives from the earlier "Emanuel Burden," but he is not plausible. Indeed one would not demand plausibility from anybody or anything in the book. Mr. Belloc is at his best when least serious, making fun of professional voice-producers or motorists "attempting a group of oxen," or when he aknowledges in a footnote the source of the tritest Tennysonian quotations. It should surely be a guarantee of pure good-humoured fun that the book is dedicated to Mr. Gillert Chesterton, even though some of the jokes have an unnecessary sting in their tails.

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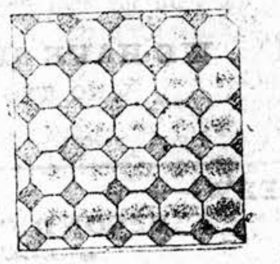

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FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 5/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 1/8		1/8
*Bar Silver in London ...	24		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24		1/16
Do. in New York ...	52		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·14 1/2	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, Do. 3 months' sight	2 1/2		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8	1/4	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10½+1/8

*Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Easier with a limited demand.
Futures ...	... Quiet but steady.
East Indian	... Easier.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	... 8,000
Mid-Americans ...	6·14—68
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·41	5·19	5·13	5·06	5·04
—06	—08	—07	—07	—06

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.
5·02	5·03	5·04	5·05
—06	—06	—06	—06

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 4,000
Do. do. last year ...	1,593
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 4,000
Do. to Continent ...	... 1,000

Spot Cotton—10·45—10

Futures—Month of Oct....9·33—31

Do. do. Dec......9·14—20

} Declined owing weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings and to bear pressure and liquidation.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1/4—1/8

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·23—28

Do. do. Dec. 9·12—24

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 [illegible]
F. G. Broach	d.	5 [illegible]
Good Broach	d.	5 [illegible]
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 [illegible]
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 [illegible]
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 [illegible]
Fine Oomras	d.	4 30/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 [illegible]
Good Oomras	d.	4 [illegible]
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 [illegible]
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4 30/32
Fine Bengals	d.	3 [illegible]
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 24/32
Good Bengals	d.	3 20/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4 [illegible]
Good Khandeish	d.	4 18/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 [illegible]

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,690,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57 3/8 August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 1/2 Aug-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs, ex-ship 48 1/2 August-Sept—Havre—Value—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12/9

Mouths of Shipment—August—Value.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/11½—Buyers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 74 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 3/8

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp...	£ 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 Z F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 12 6

FREIGHT :—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

Arrivals:—

"Castello" "Castalia" "D Balduino" "Polynesien."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs......	3,750	Melbourne..	Wassom a l l Assomall & Co.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Yesterday :—

Cotton	1,074	bales.
Wheat	2,068	cwts.
Linseed	1,798	„
Rapeseed	3,178	„
Gingellyseed	35	„
Poppyseed	754	„
Groundnuts	324	„
Castorseed	4,835	„
Rice	2,990	„
Myrabollars	7,974	„
Cottonseed	9,731	„
Mowraseed	7,661	„
Gram	2,717	„
Jowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co., writing from Hongkong, on 24th July, says :—

Our last circular was dated the 10th instant.

We have to record a firm market throughout the fortnight. To equalise the rupee prices of yarn, owing to the fall in exchange, the dollar quotations show from dol. 1 to dols. 2 higher figures than those quoted a fortnight ago. Even at the enhanced prices demand has been steady and clearances satisfactory. The downward tendency of rupee exchange makes importers rather less inclined to sell at ruling rates; this, coupled with the bona-fide inquiries from dealers, leads to an anticipation of further enhancement in prices.

The devastating effect of the floods in the West River is now fully confirmed by official reports obtained through H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton. About a million inhabitants are dependent upon the relief organisations in Canton and Hongkong for assistance. It is satisfactory to observe that while rendering aid to the most necessitous the relief committee are at the same time devising means to supply the peasantry with seed in sufficient quantity to ensure the seasonable planting for the autumn rice crop. Copious rains have fallen during the past week.

No. 20s.—A few business was done at an advance of dol. 1 per bale in selected chops.

No. 16s.—Moved freely for the interior at current rate. Selected threads are still in request.

No. 12s.—A moderate business done in favourite spinnings at an advance of dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale.

No. 10s.—A good business is reported at an advance of dol. 1/2 to dol. 1.

No. 8s.—Neglected.

No. 6s.—Only one thread changed hands at quotation.

Market closes firm.

Sales :—50 bales of No. 6s., 4,800 bales of No. 8s. 1,300 bales of No. 12s.. 875 bales of No. 16s., and 1,175 bales of No. 20s. ; in all about 8,200 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 20,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 11,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T.	at Rs.	135¼ per cent.
„	Demand	„ „	135¾ „
London	T. T.	„ Sh.	1·9½d—$
„	Demand	„ „	1·9 9/16d.—$
Shanghai.........		„ Tls.	74½=$100
Silver..............		„	24 3/16d, per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writing from Shanghai, on 18th July, says :—As was anticipated, throughout this fortnight there has been no change in the condition of the Indian yarn market, which continues strong and prices have been appreciated all round Tael 1/2 to Tael 1 per bale. This strong tone is due to several factors working simultaneously upon the market viz firmness of the local and Japanese yarns consequent upon scarcity of Chinese cotton, steadiness in exchange due to continued steady rates of silver, an improved demand for yarns from the Northern Ports and the steady firm tone of the Bombay market. The present level of prices both for the Indian and Japanese yarns is now considered very high, but owing to the paucity of stocks and the firmness of the home markets, holders are very reluctant to part with their holdings except at full prices. There was a fairly large business done in almost all counts, but, as usual, No. 10s received the largest share of attention from buyers. It is reported that owing to the present high level of prices, buyers have contented themselves with booking orders for their present requirements only and left many good orders still unexecuted in the expectation of doing the same at lower prices later on. About 7,000 bales have changed hands and nearly 5,000 to 6,000 bales have been booked for distant deliveries. Clearances have continued satisfactory in spite of the wet weather. The Market at the close is firm.

No. 6s—Newchwang was interested in this count and bought about 200 bales.

No. 10s—Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Tientsin and Newchwang were the principal buyers of this count. Szechuen bought a few small lots only Sales about 2,500 bales.

No. 12s—Kiukiang and Chinkiang divided amongst themselves almost equally 1,150 bales.

No. 16s.—This count also received most attention from Kiukiang and Chinkiang. About 1,500 bales were bought.

No. 20s.—The stock of this count is fast decreasing. About 1,600 bales were bought for the River ports and Szechuen.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about.............................. 7,000 bales.

Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about.............................. 8,387 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about. 30,000 bales.

Estimated sold but uncleared stock about.............. 12,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs. 181 3/4	per Tls. 100	
„ Hongkong	„	Tls. 75 1/4	per dol. 100	
„ London	„	2s. 4 7/8d.	per Tl. 1	

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, who has been invited to become a candidate for Portsmouth by the Portsmouth Conservative Association has not definitely refused, and hopes of his ultimate acceptance of the invitation are officially entertained.

THE Women's National Anti-Suffrage League on July 21 started its operations by a meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel under the presidency of the Countess of Jersey. The movement is strongly supported, and among those who have declared sympathy with it are representatives in both Houses of Parliament, of both the leading political parties. The meeting was largely attended, and was addressed by Lady Haversham, Milner, Miss Bell, Mrs. Massie, Mrs. Humphry Ward, the Dowager Countess of Ilchester, the Hon. Ivor C. Guest, and Sir Richard Temple. The following were elected to serve on the Executive Committee : Lady Haversham, the Countess of Jersey, Mrs. Clarendon Hyde, Mrs. Massie, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Miss Ermine Taylor, Mrs. Frederic Harrison, Miss Lonsdale, Lady George Hamilton, Mrs. Simon, Miss Beatrice Chamberlain, Miss Gertrude Bell, Lady Weardale, Miss Janet Hogarth, Miss Frances H. Low, Miss Nina K. Shuttleworth, the Dowager Countess of Desart, and Mrs. Burgwin. The League are issuing a manifesto setting forth the reasons why they oppose the concession of the parliamentary franchise to women, and declaring that "unless those who hold that the success of the women's suffrage movement would bring disaster upon England are prepared to take immediate and effective action judgment may go by default and our country drift towards a momentous revolution, both social and political, before it has realised the dangers involved." Seven main reasons are assigned for opposing the vote to women. The mainfesto concludes :—"The Woman Suffrage movement can be defeated—it must be defeated—and by women themselves."

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

THE following is an account of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited held at the Bank Office, Simla, on Wednesday, the 5th instant :—

Sir James Walker, C. I. E., the Chairman said :—

The position of Chairman of the Board at the Annual Meetings of the Shaerholders of this Bank has for many years past been nothing but a pleasant one, and to-day, I am glad to say, is no exception to this agreeable record. It is also delightful to see so many Shareholders present on this occasion, indicating their interest in the institution.

As stated in the Directors' Report before you, the net profit including balance brought forward amounts to Rs. 3,71,531-0 10, which, excluding the sum brought forward, is equal to Rs. 22-10-4 per cent. on the Capital. During most of the year, rates if interest have ruled high, and this, with the good demand for money, has enabled the Bank to show these good results.

The interim Dividend already paid (on 31st December) and the Dividend at the same rate i. e. 12 per cent, now proposed to be paid, will absorb Rs. 1,80,000. The Directors, in view of the good profit made, suggest a Bonus of Rs. 2 per share, bringing up the Dividend to 14 per cent. per annum leaving for disposal Rs. 1,61,531-0-10. Of this sum we naturally feel one lakh should go to Reserve, to increase that fund to Rs. 22,00,000, and we cordially recommend a bonus of one month's salary, Rs. 34,686-4-0, to the Bank's Staff for the good work done, leaving Rs. 26,844-12-10 to be carried forward.

This the Directors hope will not be considered by the Shareholders as anything but a very satisfactory result of the year's work.

The Balance Sheet shows that the Fixed and Floating Deposits amount to Rs. 355,56,381, which is an increase of Rs. 16,75,420, in the year, evincing continuance of confidence by the public.

The advances amount to Rs. 251,00,212, and in regard to these I wish to say that I have, as well as the Auditors, just completed an examination of them. It is gratifying to be able to inform you the Directors are well satisfied with the position, and you will see the Auditors take a similar view from the certificate which they have appended to the accounts.

Excluding the Reserve Fund held in Government Paper, the Investments and Cash held by the Bank on 30th June amounted to Rs. 121,56,322-4-10, which is a very substantial sum in hand.

The other items in the Balance Sheet speak for themselves.

It is 12 years since I last had the honour of addressing you as Chairman of this annual meeting and referring to my address on that occasion I then congratulated the shareholders on the Deposits having amounted to Rs. 154,69,590, and the Reserve Fund to Rs. 8,50,000. These are now as already mentioned at Rs. 355,56,381 and Rs.22,00,000 respectively. The Dividend, then considered a good one, was 10 per cent. per annum. It has been for many years since at 12 per cent, and the last 2 years at 12 per cent. plus 2 per cent. Bonus.

The steady and satisfactory progress of the Bank is due to its continued careful and good management, and justify, I think, very thoroughly, the following remarks I made at the time, 31st July 1896 :—

"I wish to assure Shareholders on the part of the Board, that the utmost care is exercised in the Bank's affairs. In Mr. Ker, the Shareholders have a manager of exceptional ability, and of long experience in India; his devotion to duty is thoroughly well known to you all. To him must be mainly attributed the Bank's continued success. He is ably assisted by Mr. Bean, the Assistant Manager and Accountant, who is also a most capable and assiduous officer. Mr. Bean annually inspects every Branch and in addition, each winter Mr. Ker also makes a tour of inspection, so that the utmost supervision is exercised from the Head Office."

"Our cordial thanks are also due to Mr. Langdon, the Calcutta Agent, who performs most important duties and has large responsibilities, and to all the other Agents and Staff. The Staff generally is a throughly loyal, energetic and competent one."

Fortunately Mr. Ker, and Messrs. Langdon and Bean are still with us and in addition, the Bombay Agent, Mr. Lattey, Mr. Henry, the Assistant Manager at Head Office, and the other Agents, and officers, all do their utmost in the Bank's interest.

The Directors feel sure the Shareholders will share with them their pleasure at the honour recently conferred on Mr. Ker by Government in first appointing him a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and lately making him a C. I. E.

Owing to the increasing business in Calcutta, a satisfaction to the Directors, the Bank's premises have been found insufficient. A new enlarged and handsome building is therefore about to be erected on the old site.

I may mention that a subject the Directors have been considering for some time past, is the advisability of raising the Capital of the Bank to add to its financial position and also afford enhanced security to Depositors; and they purpose shortly addressing shareholders proposing an increase of Capital from 15 to 20 lakhs by the issue of 5,000 shares of 100 each, at a premium of 100 per cent. All shareholders to be offered one new share for every three held by them, the whole of the Premium so obtained to by added to Reserve Fund, raising it to 27 lakhs; in three years there is little doubt the Reserve Fund will reach 30 lakhs, as there is every reason to suppose that profits in future will be equal to those in the past.

With these few remarks, and thanking my Co-Directors for electing me during my stay in India to be Chairman of the Bank, with which I have been continuously associated from its very inception in 1874, I move the adoption of the Report.

The following Resolutions were then put before the Meeting and carried unanimously, viz :—

That the Directors' Report and Statements of Account, duly audited, for the year ended 30th June 1908, be adopted, and the disposal of the Profits, as therein recommended, be confirmed.

That Mr. E. J. Buck and Mr. B. Bevan Petman (who retire by rotation,) be re-elected Directors.

That Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson, Chartered Accountants, be re-elected Auditors for the year, and that their remuneration be increased under Clause 111 of the Articles, from Rs, 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.

That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Directors, Manager, and Officers of the Bank, for the satisfactory conduct of the Bank's affairs.

Mr. Ker then said:—I thank you all on behalf of myself and the entire Bank's Staff, for the appreciative way in which our services have been acknowledged. I need hardly say we shall continue to do our utmost to promote the interests and welfare of the Bank.

The Shareholders expressed their pleasure at seeing Sir James Walker again in the Chair and with a cordial vote of thanks to him the Meeting terminated.

THE total trade of Canada for the first quarter of the fiscal year amounted to £22,974,193, being a decrease of £7,053,924 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Imports totalled £13,784,221, a decrease of £5,865,001; whilst the total Customs revenue amounted to £2,127,659, showing a falling off to the extent of £846,393.

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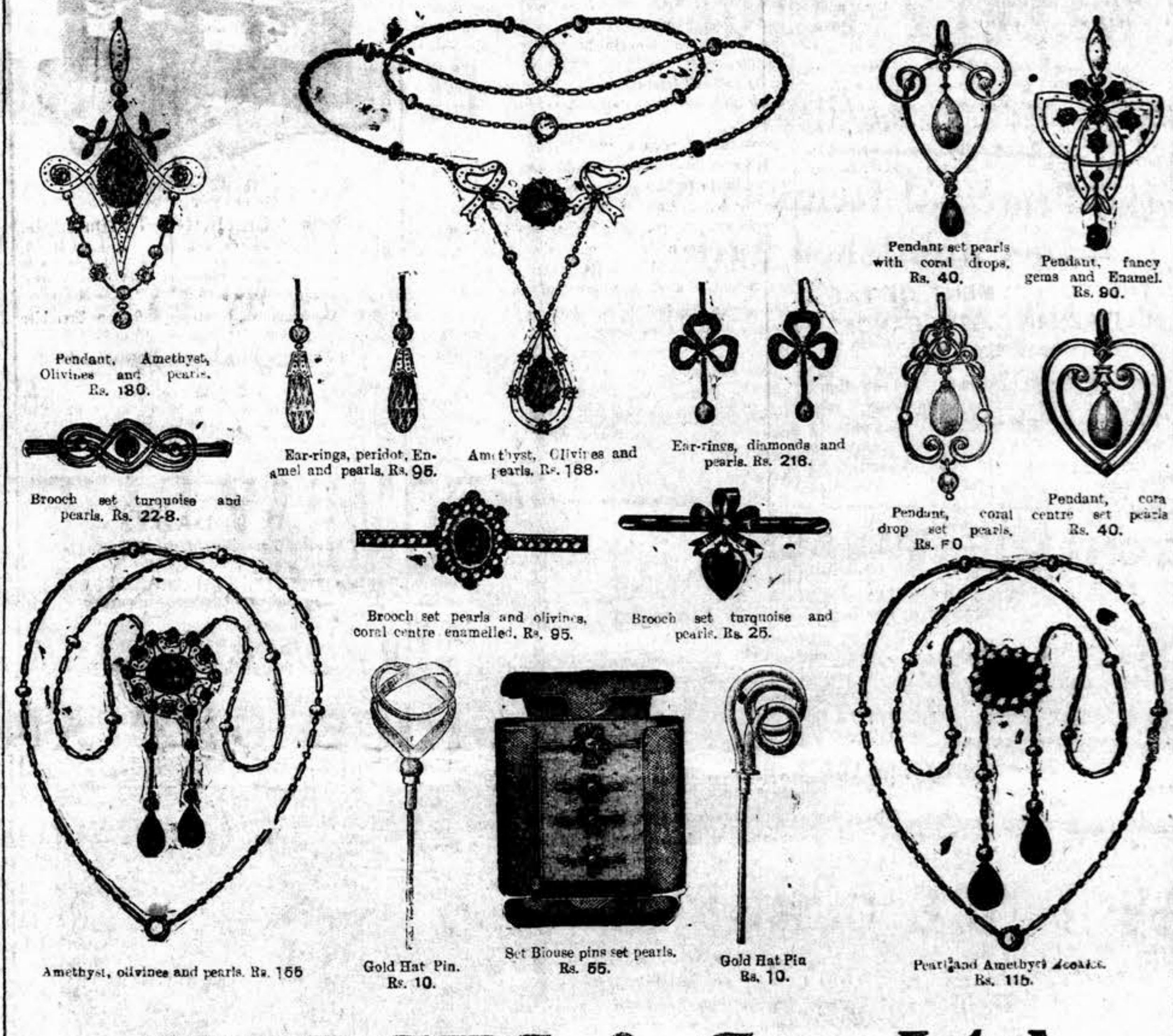

Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.

Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.

Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50

Pendant, coral centre set pearls Rs. 40.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.

Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.

Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

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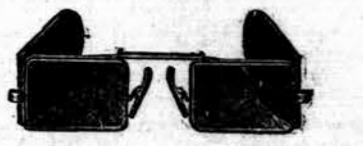

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